

A Plea for Dignified Dental Fees.

By Dr. T. Ledyard Smith, New York, N. Y.

The average dentist does not toil day by day with the ultimate view of having his name erected in the Hall of Fame. And when he dies—weil, we read obituary notices of clergymen, lawyers, physicians, actors, actresses, merchants, politicians and so on; but a notice in any prominent newspaper, other than some small local sheet, of the death of a dentist, is a rarity. He is not known to the public. The newspapers never heard of him. The people do not say: "Well, well! That's too bad. Dr. Bridge is dead." His death is a loss to a few who have grown to like the interest he had taken in the welfare of their mouth and teeth. Still, there are dentists who live and work with the hope of gaining this past announcement. But the average dentist would change his occupation for a more remunerative one if he could be assured with a certainty that the other would yield a larger return.

Young men of wealth do not engage in dentistry. The man who graduates hustles to even pay rent, and for the most part a cheap one at that. To meet this he must build business. To induce patronage he establishes a low fee, and oftentimes executes clever, painstaking operations for labor union wages, where, in trades, knowledge and superiority of one man's ability over another counts for naught.

It is quite safe to say that the training a dentist must have is an unknown factor to the majority of people. To them he can pull teeth, fill

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teeth and make plates and bridges, something which they believe can be learned by anyone in a short time. Any enlargement of this scope is news to them. The range of knowledge required in dentistry in its every department is entirely foreign to the mass of people. They know that you can make a bridge; but that it requires more than porcelain teeth and gold (a low K grade at that) to perfect a bridge, or that more than a tinman's knowledge is required is all news to them. It is so with every department in dentistry. The magnitude of the commercial side, with its invested fortunes; the trade industry, with its thousands of skilled workers, with the enormous effort toward finished aids to the dentist, this is as much undreamed of as is the extent of the art of dentistry itself, with all its requirements. The scope covered by the dentist is unknown. The dentist's training, the time required for the first years of study, never thought of. The value of the great benefits to be had are unappreciated. The esteem in which dentistry is held is in exact proportion to the knowledge possessed by the masses, and which they in no better way make known than by their unwillingness to pay bills that may be in excess of some small limit set by themselves.

Dental Fees. Sidered too large. In nearly every instance they are at least fifty per cent. less than they should be. Dental fees, no matter from whom received or to whom paid, or for what service rendered, are, if considered with regard to all relative conditions, too small in amount. Look at it in any way you will, the argument is in favor of higher fees. The service rendered—no matter what—is of more real value to the patient than is paid for, considered from the standpoint of comfort from an unhealthful or foul condition; freedom from a condition that primarily may affect the stomach, and secondarily the system of assimilation, converting contents into a condition that may be expressed in disorders that could be traced to blood burdened with and carrying impurities.

The freedom from any oral pain is worth more than any fee that is ever paid for its relief.

Many people expect greater durability in dental operations than they find in nature. Unless a dentist is infallible they imagine their money ill-spent.

A tooth that is saved to its owner for a period of even two or five years is worth more than any fee ever charged against it, whether that fee be one dollar to some poor person or one hundred dollars to someone who is rich. The sum paid is insignificant to the real value received as compared with other expenditures they make, where the return is in many instances trifling and of no real or lasting benefit. Every dental op-



eration of any character whatever is paid for only in a meagre degree to the value given.

Where the hideous disfigurement of being without a tooth is changed by imitating with dental art the color, form and harmony of nature, this operation alone should be and in reality is worth many times more than the bill rendered for such work. If persons can have such operations done for nothing, why of course they are fortunate. If it were impossible to have this done for less than fifty or even one hundred dollars, they would still be fortunate, for who can value this sum more than an unsightly break in a row of otherwise well appearing teeth? For any kind of porcelain crown that gives promise to endure with satisfaction for a period of over one year, the price of, we will say, ten dollars, is an insult to the knowledge that every dentist must possess. It belittles the very institution of dentistry.

Value of Porcelain Work.

The wide range of porcelain inlay work, with its great possibilities, its immunity from degenerating influences, together with its beauty, this, too, is destined to fall in the mire of cheap prices. Dentists say no. But this is because those dentists consider

ten or twenty dollars high for an artistic inlay, whereas no inlay work should be performed for any such paltry sum. If the dentist undervalues the mechanical skill, the beauty and the art surrounding inlay work, naturally, the patient will share his estimate. The first lesson to the patient toward a correct understanding of porcelain work should be its price. But these things are otherwise. It is positively saddening to see this beautiful field plebeianized by cheap prices. And if it commences thus, what excuse can be offered to quadruple its cost? What hope can be had where the whole domain of dental usefulness and dental art is cheapened and belittled by the very ones who, in order to make a living, set this present low standard?

Neither figures nor words are broad enough to express the comforts and health-extending benefits derived from dentistry. The pity is for the estimate placed on its wide field of importance by the very ones who should place its standard above that of a union trade.

Small Appreciation of Dentistry by the Public.

There should be a universal activity among dentists toward higher fees. A general tendency to even double the present fees, whatever they may be. A general harmonious effort and movement should be made in this direction. An effort to act in concert.

The whole profession to act as an organization. The people should be checked in their pleasure of shopping for dental prices. There should be no bargains in dentistry. There are dentists who will draw their faces



into a look of importance, and with scorn tell you that they are not troubled with shoppers. True, but rich as their patrons are, should a bill of one hundred dollars be rendered for a single tooth, or several hundred for several teeth, there is a chance of a protest, if not discontinuance of patronage. And yet that same person without any hesitancy will renew tires on his automobile once or twice a month at fifty dollars a pair. His tips to ignorant waiters, barbers, pages, menials in general, will run well into several hundred dollars a year, and in ten years he will have paid these ignorants many times over any sum he will have paid out for dentistry, where art, skill, learning and knowledge is its very foundation. The menial he so willingly tips is the very antipode of the dentist, to whom he will begrudge a just fee. Try him on a good liberal fee and see him wince.

Any person regardless of station, spends more in ten years on barber tips, waiter tips and similar gratuities than he does on dentistry. This low standard of public education lies at the door of dentists. Their low fees have taught a depreciation of the importance of dental services.

We read much about having the educational standard of dentistry raised for those who wish to enter; but after twenty-five years I see but little evidence that there is any educational elevation in the minds of the people in regard to dentistry. I see no advance in their knowledge of dental matters over what they displayed years and years ago. That dentistry has progressed, yes. That the education of the people has, no. There is this difference—they expect more today for one hundred cents than they once did.

Remove dentists, and you would have a homely, grimace-grinning population constantly tortured with distracting facial aches, followed by a train of ills that are the sequential expression of disordered mouths.

The Credit System Criticised.

In addition to the injury which the profession does itself by charging low fees, as if not content with giving their services for half what they should bring, it commits another error, and in a measure a worse one, in adhering to the pernicious

credit system. The aim of dentists toward stupid professionalism and ethics that lack common sense, has brought about an understanding in the minds of people to the end that they are insulted if a dentist insists that he is working for money—cash. The people have been unwisely encouraged to believe in this foolish and injurious method of working for them without any mention before or after work of the cost or their obligation. The result is—but, I am talking to dentists, and every dentist with deep regret knows the result—a long list of accounts that represent on his part thought, time, actual labor, nerve-straining tension, skill, art, together with one, two, three or more dollars a day out (whatever the aver-



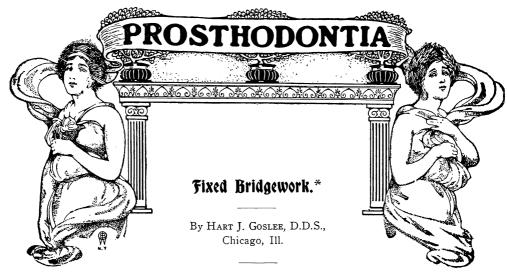
age may be) for dental supplies—for all this, he is stupidly willing to let that person, if a stranger, escape without paying; if a regular patron, wait until a bill is sent, then another, then a polite letter, and so on, giving time credit that would bankrupt any commercial business, and all for what reason? For no sensible reason whatever. The credit system is destructive, pernicious in the extreme, without one excuse for its maintenance.

There is hardly a dentist who is even willing to acknowledge to himself the money he has lost in bad accounts in, say, ten or twenty years. Money for which he has conscientiously worked hard. He has hundreds out that he would discount at fifty per cent. A portion of that he would let go at ten per cent, and a big percentage for a certainty will always remain a loss. This comes from a silly idea to maintain an office on some plan other than a common sense business one. The result is the price of stupidity.

However, the dentist gets along, and tries to live at least like a gentleman. That is something. But he never makes enough to be pointed out as a wealthy citizen. He is never fashionable. He gives no functions. He never entertains above four covers. His yacht never grows above a half-rater. His auto extravagance is confined to those in the hundreds—one in the thousands would bankrupt him. He frequents places where ten cents is the limit tip. He lives all through life second-class. He gets this for his learning, his knowledge, his skill, his art. He has been a public benefactor.

If at fifty or sixty, when his life is nearly spent, when he is gray and sour, if at that time he has a little money, he has saved it by having denied himself all the hundred and one enjoyments that are dear to all our people; things the enjoyment of which can only be had and appreciated by the young, each five years in one's life graduating one from certain pleasures, and bringing newer and fewer ones, until at sixty but few desires remain. At that period there is the ever near possibility of crape hanging at his door, and when it does a few people will think of how he hurt them once with a clamp or perhaps while adjusting a crown, and they will regret the "fortune" they spent on their teeth. That he made homely children better looking; that he preserved the teeth and the health of the middle-aged; gave useful substitutes to others, or that he was the one person to whom one goes early after a night of maddening pain—these things will have escaped their memory.

He may at least die with the consciousness and satisfaction of having lived a life of usefulness, having contributed his full share of effort to the generation in which he lived, but in which he was only a dentist.



(Lateral Gravitation: Correction of Malposition, "Attachment" and "Dummy" Combined. Opening of the "Bite": Elongation, Abrasion, Typical Application.)

Lateral Gravitation.

Because of the natural tendency of teeth to move toward an unoccupied area in the arch, it not infrequently happens that one immediately adjacent to a space caused by the absence of a single tooth, may so gravitate either forward or backward as to ultimately occupy a position more or less in the center of the space. (Fig. 280.)

In such conditions of lateral gravitation, or similar ones due to noneruption, when it is desirable to supply the missing tooth, one of two methods of procedure is usually indicated. Either the malposed tooth should be previously brought back to its normal position in the arch, or its crown may be sacrificed and the root used to support two facings of sufficient proportions to fill the entire space.

Correction seem to indicate the former procedure, and to contraindicate the destruction of the natural crown, the
method of attachment to the malposed tooth should

first be determined, and the "attachment" made and adapted to the point of finishing. This can be done best before any effort to move the tooth has been made, for the reason that more ample space exists, and that the subsequent soreness during the fitting is thus avoided.

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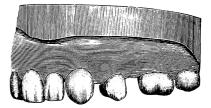
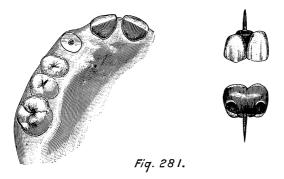
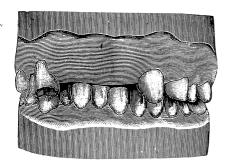


Fig. 280.





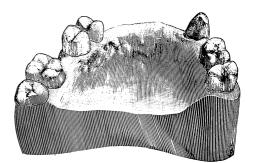


Fig. 282.

If suitable contact of the "dummy" with the natural crown of the adjacent tooth is provided, the fixture will also serve the purpose of holding the tooth in its new position, and no other form of retaining apparatus will be required.

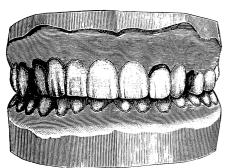
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"Attachment" and

Wherever the age of the patient, or the surrounding physiological conditions may seem to contraindicate regulation of the malposed tooth, it may "Dummy" Combined. be deemed practicable to sacrifice the natural crown and suspend two facings, which will completely fill

the space, from the one supporting root. (Fig. 281.)



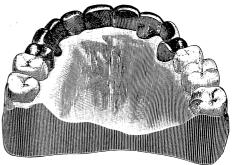
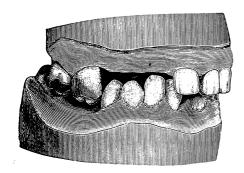


Fig. 283.



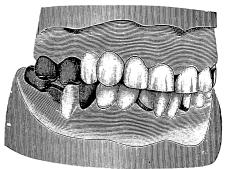


Fig. 284.

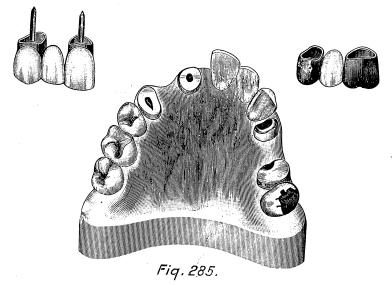
When this procedure seems indicated, any provision against rotation, such as has been previously recommended, is usually unnecessary, for the reason that the fulcrum here is in the center, and hence the stress to which either end may be subjected is materially diminished.

While gold may be used in combination with porcelain facings in such instances, the most artistic results are to be obtained from a platinum construction and porcelain work, because the cap between the necks of the facings, which will be conspicuous if of gold, may thus be hidden by the employment of gum enamel body at this point.



A striking evidence of the possibilities of lateral gravitation, when augmented by poorly adapted bridges and an unfavorable occlusion, is illustrated in Fig. 282. It will be observed that the wearing of a bridge supported only by the two right bicuspids and the left cuspid, and supplying the missing anterior teeth (previously illustrated in Fig. 231, A) without proper regard for the occlusion, has resulted in forcing these teeth forward until they are the full space of one tooth anterior to their proper position.

In the reconstructed case it will be noted, however, that the artificial substitutes represent the proper teeth irrespective of the fact that the



cuspid on the left side supports a lateral facing, and the first bicuspid on the right side supports a cuspid facing. (Fig. 283.) This feature is highly essential, and should always be observed in similar conditions.

Opening of the "Bite."

A condition quite analogous to that accruing from the absence of adjacent teeth, and one often even more difficult to overcome in the application of fixed bridges, is that which almost invariably results from the absence of occluding members in the opposing jaw.

Elongation. Indeed, whenever the teeth of either jaw are deprived of their normal occluding relations for any considerable length of time *elongation* is the natural sequel, and such conditions are often encountered, and, in proportion as

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the number of missing teeth increases, are frequently so aggravated as to demand the opening of the "bite" to an extent sufficient to admit of accommodation for the substitutes which are required to fill the spaces and restore the occlusion.

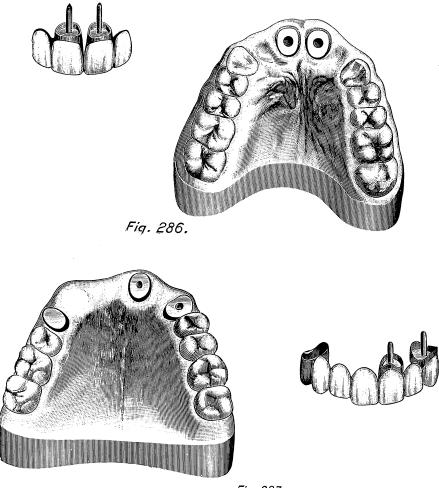


Fig. 287.

Whenever such conditions are encountered good models should first be obtained and accurately mounted upon the articulator. By this means it may then be definitely determined by a careful study just how much the "bite" should be opened, and which tooth, or teeth, may best be em-



ployed as a means of establishing the desired, or new relation between the jaws.

When this fact has been determined individual crowns constructed so as to meet such requirements should be made, and temporarily mounted with gutta-percha. After the occlusion is thus established by one or more crowns, the construction of the remaining work, which will supply the

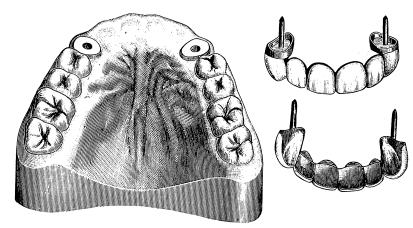


Fig. 288.

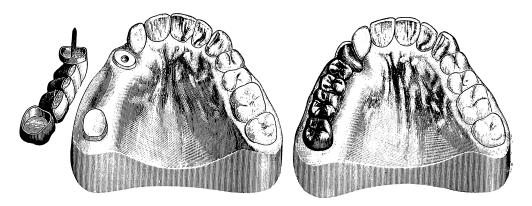


Fig. 289.

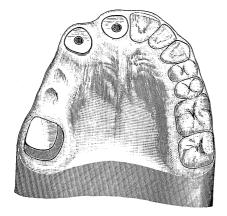
missing teeth and permanently sustain the occlusion thus fixed, should follow; but in such conditions all of the posterior teeth on each side must occlude when the operation is completed, for otherwise the work of mastication would be thrown upon only a few teeth, and this would result in

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subsequent trouble. For this reason the new relation must not be permanently established by the final mounting of the work until all teeth involved are completed.

A typical case, where practically no occlusion has existed for a great many years, but where by cutting down the elongated teeth, and opening



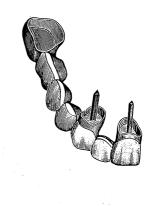
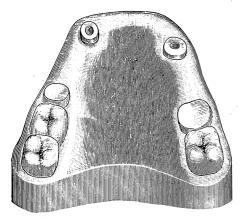
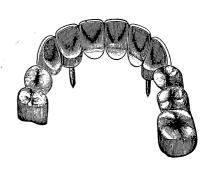


Fig. 290.





Fiq. 291.

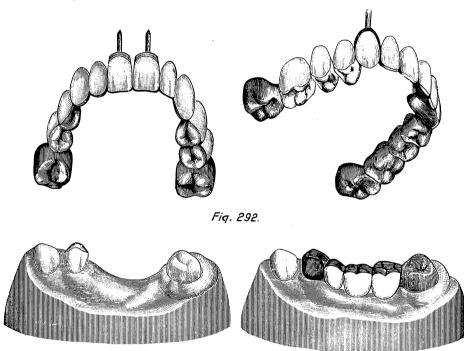
the "bite" by the construction of the lower bridge on the right side, first, a more or less perfect occlusion of all the posterior teeth was made possible, is illustrated in Fig. 284.

Abrasion.

Similar conditions often present as a result of the loss of some of the occluding teeth, complicated with that distressful waste, or "melting away," of



tooth structure known as abrasion. In these cases an opening of the "bite" is frequently indicated as a means of arresting the progress of this combined mechanical and chemical influence, and of preserving the natural crowns of the remaining teeth, by throwing the actual work of mastication upon the artificial teeth exclusively. In this class of cases, however, the opening of the bite must be accomplished in such manner as to involve as much as possible all of the masticating teeth and thus avoid throwing the work on only a few.



Cypical Application.

Fig. 293.

Whilst it would be quite impossible, and is indeed equally unnecessary, to attempt to illustrate all variations of bridge construction for "fixed" appliances where *full crowns* are used as the attachments, which would be more or less practical in their application; and while the fundamental underlying "principles" have already been discussed in their proper place, still for the benefit of the inexperienced operator it is deemed expedient to illustrate some of the more typical applications which are embraced in the preceding types of construction.

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For this reason the accompanying illustrations are presented with a view to covering a range of application extending from the most simple to the most extensive structures, and it will be observed that the application of each respective type is practicable in accordance with the requirements,



Fig. 294.

as previously indicated, excepting, of course, that in the more extensive application, such as is illustrated in Fig. 292, the employment of the cuspid instead of the central incisor roots would be a far more practicable procedure.

Che Ceaching of Prosthetic Dentistry.

By Dr. L. P. HASKELL, Chicago, Ill.

From a long experience as an instructor in the Post-Graduate School, with graduates from nearly all the dental colleges, I have been constantly aware of the serious lack of sufficient instruction in metal plate work.

Having had previously seven years' experience in didactic teaching in two dental colleges, and from conversation with hundreds of students, I feel that I am prepared to show wherein the deficiency lies.

I may say, primarily, that too much of the student's time is taken up in the lecture room in the endeavor to *tell* him how to do some mechanical work. It is labor lost, for it is an utter impossibility. If the lecturer would spend a half hour in the laboratory *showing* the students how to do the work there would be great gain.

From the lecture room the student goes to the laboratory, and there confronts another difficulty, especially in the large classes of some schools; there are not enough demonstrators; in one instance there were but three for a class of two hundred.



The demonstrators are too often inexperienced men; perhaps a previous year's graduate. There is no place in the dental college where experience is more needed. There is not sufficient time devoted to this branch of the work. It covers a much broader field than the operative branch, and I here refer to the entire prosthetic course.

Another objection is in the methods often employed. Instead of simplifying, they confuse. Too many methods are sometimes given, which tend to perplex the student.

Proper appliances and apparatus are lacking, so that much of the student's time is wasted in useless efforts. I will mention some by way of illustration. The Bailey moulding flask, so generally used, is totally unfit for the purpose, being too small and ill-shaped. A sheet iron ring, three inches deep and five in diameter, wired, is much better. For packing the sand use a potato masher, using the handle around the sides of the model, and the end proper over the model. There is not sufficient attention paid to proper shaping of the model, so that it will drop from the mould. It should never be lifted out.

The student is not told that the pointed end of a horn mallet should be cut off to where it is three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and rounded, as this should be the end of the mallet most used.

Much time and annoyance would be saved if students were taught to use a proper Babbitt metal die, it being the only alloy having all the five requirements of a dental die.

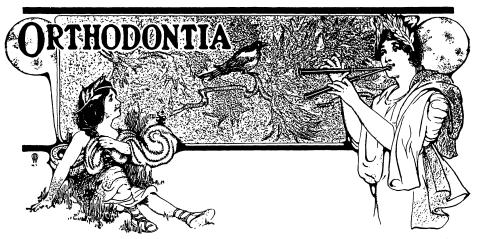
The use of the little iron wire clamp for holding two pieces of metal together, and especially in the wiring of a plate, is very simple, very useful, and yet of all my students but one had ever seen them used.

Too many of the graduates seem to have little conception of the proper selection, arrangement and articulation of teeth, and shaping of the gums.

The demonstrators, instead of being hunted up by the students, should be constantly on the alert looking after them; in fact, at the beginning should show the students how to prepare a model, make a mould, make the dies and swage the plate, then following this up by constant scrutiny to see if they are working correctly.

I am aware that there are students who shirk the laboratory. These should be prodded severely.*

^{*}Or dropped.-Editor.



Highest Orthodontia. Facial Beauty 1st, Dental Antagonism 2d.

By John Nutting Farrar, M.D., D.D.S., New York City.
(Lecture delivered before the New York Dental College Alumni, Jan. 18, 1905.)

No. II.

(Continued from page 260.)

Irregularity is seldom found in very wide jaws, but is often found in narrow jaws; yet the dental arches may be too wide. I have seen cases of regular teeth where the antagonism had forced the upper halves of the arch, so far outward, as to cause not only separation of the two halves of the jawbone, but also separation of the central incisors. The teeth of some upper and lower arches react so detrimentally upon each other that the arches not only become larger and larger, but the spaces between the teeth become wider and wider.

There is more glory in one entirely successful operation, than in many partially successful operations. One complete success is a permanent evidence of excellence, while partial successes are standing evidences against the operator. To properly move teeth into their proper places is evidence of merit, but to move teeth so that they will not only permanently stay, but cause great beauty of the face, is *proof* of mastership.

Operations for Widening the Dental Arches.

Both of the dental arches can be widened, but whether both need to be widened, depends upon somewhat rare circumstances. It may also be said with considerable degree of truth, that the progress in operations for regulating teeth depends upon the



amount of osseous tissue, that must be absorbed, bent, or otherwise made to yield before the tooth or teeth to be moved. The conformation of the upper and lower jaws differ widely; so do the corresponding parts of the alveolar ridges differ, and the operations for widening must in a measure differ correspondingly. Before a body of intelligent professional men like this, it may be unnecessary to refer to anatomy of the jaws, but in order to make myself clearly understood, let us review the subject a moment.

While the anterior half of the lower jaw is Anatomy of the Jaws narrower than the anterior half of the upper, the posterior part of the lower is wider than that of the Compared. upper. So do the corresponding parts of two alveolar ridges that support the teeth also differ. While the inner, or lingual wall of the upper ridge is much more massive, than the outer wall, the entire inner or lingual wall of the lower is thin. But while the outer wall of all the upper sockets are thin, it is only the anterior outer half of the lower sockets that are thin. The outer wall of the posterior, or molar region, is very thick and massive. Because of the thinness of the outer wall of the upper alveolar ridge, the operation for widening the entire length of the (upper) arch is comparatively easy, and when completed the teeth are easily retained in their new positions, provided they antagonize upon firm lower teeth. In regard to the lower arch, the widening of the anterior part is also comparatively easy, as far back as the molars, but because of the great thickness of the buccal side, of the molar region, the widening of this section is very slow and tedious.

While the thinness of the upper alveolar ridge permits of its teeth being easily moved outward throughout its length, the formation of the outer rear half of the lower, is so massive that it is difficult if possible to bend outward. Indeed these posterior parts are so thick that if the teeth are to be moved outward, the work must be mainly done through absorption of the bone. But as the apices of the roots of these molar teeth, may, by leverage force, be liable to protrude through the lingual walls of the sockets, care should be exercised if the attempt be made to widen. While, however, these difficulties are true of the lower outer molar region, the teeth anterior to the molars, because of thinness of these alveolar walls, can be moved easily either way.

There are cases of lower arches that need widening, and should be widened, but they are few compared with the number of upper cases that need widening. But whether the upper arch should be widened by always moving the teeth against the sockets, or widened by opening the median suture (excepting the question of antagonism), is not within the province of this essay upon Beauty vs. Antagonism.



It is fortunate that in a great majority of cases the lower molars do not need to be moved, nor is it often necessary to move the side teeth anterior to these molars, unless to even an irregular line. Of the few lower teeth that need moving, most of them are the incisors, cuspids and the second bicuspids; nor is it often necessary to widen the arch to accomplish the best results, as the extraction of an incisor (generally a central) may be more advisable, if by so doing no space be left these incisors are so nearly of the same size and form, the loss of one is scarcely noticeable. This operation is especially applicable to cases having narrow heads and faces.

Tulcral Ridges. In normal cases the outer cusps of the upper side teeth overhang closely the outer surface of the lower. The value of this arrangement for the greater bearing upon the fulcral line, along the lower ridge of the jaw, and less upon the lingual side of the ridge and against the thinner wall of the lower sockets, is apparent to the experienced regulator.

While a lower dental arch that needs widening or enlarging is seldom found, there are many upper arches, that do need to be widened or enlarged, or both, in order to antagonize properly with the lower teeth. There are also, as before implied, many lower cases in which it is necessary to move one or two side teeth in order to even the line, and there are many cases, where the anterior lower teeth are irregular, and need evening, in order to properly round out the contour of the lips; the upper as well as the lower.

The small percentage of cases, where the lower arch needs widening is fortunate to both operator and patient, because of the avoidance of difficulty of permanently retaining several moved lower side teeth in place, sufficiently long to prevent them from becoming driven out of place by antagonism with the upper; more difficult is this than to permanently fix regulated upper teeth. If the widening of the upper arch to make room for the alignment of jumbled teeth, and secure proper antagonism in a thin face, and narrow forehead, would injure facial beauty, it should seldom be attempted. But right here is room for careful judgment of the best kind. Different cases may require corresponding differences in the degree of widening.

Old and New tions), did not seem to recognize high merit, in correction of irregular teeth. Their principle idea of an operation, appeared to lie along the line of "evening the row" of teeth, without much regard to antagonism, and with no idea, whatever, of the value of artistic moulding of the face, further



than would result from simply the alignment of the teeth; even this was not often attempted in difficult cases.

When the teeth were greatly jumbled, overlapped, overcrowded, they thought extraction of some of them (and it did not matter much which tooth or teeth) was the only proper way to make room. It is not necessary to say that this plan without artistic aims, without ability to prognosticate with certainty the results, must have led to more or less incongruity, if not total failure. After the days of Delabarre (1826) and Maury (1828) there came a reaction, and that which was regarded as "normal antagonism," but without much idea of that which constitutes proper antagonism, was looked upon as the panacea for all forms of irregularities. It was not taught that antagonism as generally found in nature, in the human race, was seldom perfect antagonism; that it was so rare that in mixed races as found along the border between different nations, and in the United States, only about one per cent of all is any way near perfect. The normal antagonism hypothesis, as then regarded, had its career, however. This was followed by the hypothesis that all irregular upper teeth should be evened by widening the arch, disregarding the lower. Then followed the hypothesis of normal antagonism by widening both dental arches, if necessary, to even all the irregular teeth. But while the upper arch was often widened, even beyond the antagonizing line of the lower teeth, but few attempts were made to widen both arches at the same time. This plan of so-called "normal" was followed by the hypothesis of "perfect" antagonism, which is still taught somewhat.

The Author's Views.

In about 1875, the essayist began to express views, that although each plan had some points of value, none of the hypotheses previously in vogue could be regarded as an improvement par excellence,

over those advocated in earlier days, and that the question of antagonism really was but the alphabet of the subject of this science and art. I then thought, and still think, and have so taught for many years, that the fundamental steps, and all the way up the ladder of knowledge in this line, the aim of the regulator of teeth should be first the accomplishment of the highest degree of beauty of the patient's face, and as a rule whatever is necessary to aid in securing this highest result, is legitimate and proper. To maintain this highest facial improvement, it may require nearly perfect antagonism; but if perfect antagonism would injure the accomplishment of the highest degree of facial beauty, the attempt at perfection of antagonism may become questionable. Beauty should be carried as high as possible under the circumstances of the case in hand.



The great desideratum is beauty with efficient antagonism; not necessarily perfection of antagonism. In other words, the dentist should accomplish as near perfection of antagonism, as possible, consistent with the highest degree of facial beauty. But to bring about all this excellence may require a higher grade of mechanical aid, than was advocated in the past (1874-5). To meet this lacking was my object, in publishing free to all, many mechanical inventions in many papers upon the subject in the *Dental Cosmos*, and various other journals in America and Europe, and later published in book form.

Overwidening the Arch.

It may here be proper to mention the evil effects of overwidening the arch. By the term overwidening is meant the unnecessary widening. To overwiden the upper arch, carrying the side teeth beyond

and outside of the lower teeth, leaving the upper teeth without proper antagonizing restraint and difficult to be safely retained, is questionable practice. To overwiden the upper arch, and at or near the same time, widen the lower arch to match the upper teeth, places the whole case in a dangerous condition, because it is difficult to safely maintain the antagonism between the two unstable arches, unless harnessed in place by retainers for a long time. I do not refer to the very few cases where the opposing arch creeps along with the one being widened. Some of the worst forms of mal-antagonism and failures that I ever saw were the results of overwidening the upper arch, followed closely by the widening of the lower arch in the attempt at perfection of antagonism.

The reactive tendency of tooth sockets together with the various directions of force upon the teeth by the lingual, buccal, and labial muscles, during the act of swallowing food, and several times every minute by similar action of these muscles, while swallowing saliva, causes a combination of forces upon the loosened teeth that tends to prevent a steady retentive disposition, and then one or several teeth, being thus left in unstable conditions, will drift back more or less toward their original places. Nor does the use of retaining mechanisms as usually made and applied, suffice to overcome these evil tendencies, unless worn too long for the best interests of the tissues of the teeth. If, however, small retaining mechanisms can be cemented upon the teeth so as to be safely left for a long time they may be advisable. The use of large retainers, that must be worn when both arches are widened at the same time, are generally dangerous collectors of food debris, consequently should not be used except upon very intelligent and careful patients, who will be sure to keep these retainers, and the teeth clean. The question of retaining the teeth in place sufficiently long for them to firmly set and remain so, is



sometimes more difficult to answer, than the question of, how shall teeth be moved. It is not difficult to move teeth, but to move them properly, and so that they will stay fixed, is not always easy, and to regulate teeth so as to mould the face to its highest possibilities in beauty, is still more difficult, and a comparative examination of photographs of a "perfect case," before and after five years' tests, that shows no change, is not only difficult but very rare. I will say, however, in regard to the latter phase that it is not always the regulator's fault, if teeth do not remain corrected, for after repeated warnings to the patients, to return to the operator to have him watch the cases, generally little or no attention is given to the generous request. This indifference is not confined to patients, after completion of cases; but is often noticeable in failure to keep appointments during the regulating process. Punctuality is as necessary in this line of work, as in other lines.

When a tooth is moved, its firm socket-hold becomes more or less weakened and the tooth is easily artificially retained in place, but when several teeth are moved, and are loose, the difficulty is greater, especially so, if the sockets have a tendency to be loculitic (pyorrheic). When this combination of weaknesses exist, the loose teeth immediately begin playing back and forth, by force of the muscles of the cheeks, and tongue which together with the disturbing action, from the wrongly inclined bearings of the cusps of the opposing teeth (in the act of swallowing) render sufficient permanency for new tissue to form, and mature, almost impossible. The old school idea that antagonism is the highest single phase of dentistry, has a degree of truth, however, so far as it goes, just as the alphabet is the basal principle of literary education, but the alphabet of this subject (antagonism) is only the beginning of the highest education in the science and art of Correction of Irregularities of the teeth, and the remodeling of the face to the highest possibilities.

The proper relation of the teeth, and the proper form of the teeth, and the proper form of the arches of the thin face and narrow head, is different from the proper relation of the teeth and the form of the arches necessary for the wide face. Not only is the poise of the teeth of the upper and the lower jaw different, but the position of the teeth should be maintained by firm antagonism (not rickety). Again I find by forty years of experience that by far the larger number of cases of protruding (upper) teeth require the dental arch to be shortened, and do not need to be widened.

That while to reverse this act (widening) would weaken facial expressions and would not lead to the highest degree of beauty of the face, the judicious shortening of the arch does not disturb antagonism the least, and in every way improves the case the most.

34^I May



Professional Fees and Fee Bills.

By Robert H. M. Dawbarn, M.D., New York.

(Read before the Second District Dental Society, October, 1904.)

In selecting a topic for discussion, and having been asked to make it one of mutual interest, it has occurred to me that possibly so prosaic a matter as the business end of our profession, or the doctor's obligation to himself, because almost wholly neglected in addresses, may be one not entirely unattractive. First of all, we are medical men and specialists. But in the second place, we are necessarily business men, with families to support, to educate and, later, to start in life; and the very practical questions, when to present our bills, and upon what principles of equity to fix the amounts to be charged therein, deserve attention. There are still gentlemen who feel that these matters are unworthy of us; that the "honorarium" (guineas handed in the sealed envelope), and also the legal disabilities formerly sadly handicapping those physicians who endeavored to compel collections against dishonest patients, constituted the proper condition of things, and that it is degrading to our profession to enforce our rights. But an increasing majority of physicians have abandoned the old-time view, and feel that to demand in all frankness what we have earned is no more unworthy of our dignity than it is derogatory to the dignity of the legal profession. The cases seem to me exactly parallel. Even to-day the doctor's bill is considered last of all. This is accounted for without difficulty. One is reminded of the deacon of accumulative instincts, who upon being reproached with his systematic neglect of the contribution plate, explained that the Lord did not press him so hard as did his other creditors!



As a very young practitioner I sent my bills four times a year. After a while I concluded to try Renderina Bills. the plan of rendering accounts, upon strict business principles, upon the first of every month, and of having engraved upon my billheads "Bills presented monthly," by way of indicating that nothing invidious is to be inferred by the patient in any instance. In no case has this plan induced death from heart failure at the shock of finding the physician to be also a man of business. On the contrary, I am satisfied, after many years of trial, that my patients—the honest ones, who are always a great majority—prefer this plan. Should an error in bookkeeping arise, it enables them to go back in memory over the brief interval since the preceding bill, and correct it. Moreover, it is unquestionably easier for them to pay and for the doctor to collect ten dollars twelve times a year than one hundred and twenty dollars once a year. And further, we should remember that gratitude, like alcohol, though a heart tonic, is volatile, and we should use it while it lasts.

By this plan, and with ordinary prudence, I do not have much above five per cent. of bad debts annually, which is a remarkably low percentage for a surgeon.

Keeping Accounts. Most doctors and dentists are their own book-keepers. As a class they do not earn their salary as such, and should discharge themselves. The tired, overworked practitioner will always postpone until

that more convenient time which so seldom comes this particularly unpleasant duty. I believe that it will pay all, except those just beginning, and hence with very small practices, to hire an accountant by the year, turning over to him the pocket day book at the end of each month, and giving him a schedule of prices for certain work, as a general guide. There are hundreds of bookkeepers who will be glad, in return for a trifling sum earned outside of their business hours, to do this work. The bills thus prepared are to be examined in review by you, just before mailing, in the accountant's presence.

Professional Fees.

This naturally brings up the question of our fees, which needs agitation, if ever a topic did. Even the best brains of our profession are not paid as they deserve to be, and as, for example, eminent lawyers are.

Take the instance of Senator Conkling. Being an honest man, he left the United States Senate in debt; but within the few years elapsing between then and his death in the great blizzard, he had, through legal fees, cleared himself, and left a fortune of more than one hundred thousand dollars. Such a thing would be an utter impossibility with us; and yet, in consideration of the good accomplished by our ablest men, and



of the awful, the crushing responsibility of life or death sometimes upon their shoulders, no fee is high enough. It is a ludicrous mental and moral obliquity to hold, as I have heard urged, that such work is beyond all price, and that this is why even their wealthy patients cannot attempt to compensate them for it.

I regard our greatest physicians as invariably underpaid. If by some simple suggestion, but born of genius wedded to experience, a brain is saved by the neurologist from insanity, a mind that otherwise must have entered oblivion, then a fee of one hundred thousand dollars, in the case of a millionaire, would be small indeed for that work. The specialist would in that case still be underpaid; would still have our commiseration—but not so much as usual.

In most such cases that brain specialist'is, instead, lucky if he adds a twenty dollar fee to his slender bank account. And were he to charge a tithe, a mere vulgar fraction, of the first named sum, that patient, the man of wealth, would use his restored mentality in devising lurid invective to fit this peculiarly atrocious case of robbery!

On the other hand, an able consulting lawyer, who should win some transcontinental railway suit for this same millionaire, by raising some shrewd legal point, would name with calmness a fee of five figures, and it would be paid as a matter course, and without unseemly wrateh.

Who shall say that this picture is overdrawn? As to the rank and file of our profession, we exhibit our lack of business ability and invite the contempt of the ungodly in nothing so much as in our failure to combine for mutual protection against miserably insufficient prices for our work; as also in our lack of cordial mutual support. This remark applies equally to dentists and to all other specialists, as well as the general practitioner.

I have small patience when I hear, as I have repeatedly, the argument used that we should charge all people alike, without regard to their financial condition; that if we charge Mr. Smith fifty dollars for setting a broken bone, we have no right to charge Mr. Jones five hundred dollars for the same thing. Still less do I rejoice and give thanks when the speaker is a doctor (we all have met such) who maintains that a brother physician, in the case of a given wealthy patient whom he has cured, has "over-charged."

The Emperor William I. of Germany was fond, like Haroun al Raschid, of the "Arabian Nights," of mingling among his people unknown, or thinking himself so. Once upon a time, while wandering at night through a crowded market in Berlin, he priced



the eggs offered by a certain old woman. Startled at the sum she named per dozen, he exclaimed, "Can it be that eggs are indeed so high as a mark apiece?" To which returned the handelsfrau, "Nay, your Majesty, eggs are plentiful enough. It is kings who are scarce."

Now, all can see the gross injustice herein attempted upon an inoffensive and harmless monarch. But the fable as I maintain applies to our case. We are not selling our brains over a counter at so much per think, or per dozen thinks. The Smith-Jones argument above mentioned comes with ill grace when directed against a profession which serves the poor without money and without price, to such an extent that one-fourth of the population of the great city of New York receive their medical attendance free!

Those who can pay should, therefore, as I believe, do so somewhat in proportion to the extent of their means; at least for operative and for consultation work involving unusual experience and ability.

This principle of a graded scale of charges is certainly the one approved of by the medical profession as a body, just as it is by the legal profession; the difference being that we have less of the courage of our convictions than have they, in carrying it out.

For example, most of us would not assess a poor clerk for expert work as much as we would charge a millionaire for that same attention. This fact being admitted, the principle just asserted is also admitted. And logically, if we charge that clerk (let us say) one cent, as a bill for our services, we should charge the man of money many thousands for the same thing, in order to maintain the same proportion.

This is not always feasible; but let none of us who admit that we do not have an identical fee bill for wealth and poverty alike, assail our more logical and consistent brothers who charge somewhat in real proportion to means as well as to the good accomplished. And let none of us do that shabby thing so common in our profession, of intimating that a certain fee is too high, and that we, if called, would have charged less!

One further point, often neglected; the family doctor or family dentist can better judge than the man whom he calls in consultation, as to the patient's fortune, and therefore, as to what would constitute a fair fee in a given case. It is a wise custom for the specialist to submit his proposed charge first to you who call him in, and to be guided by your advice in this matter. Should the operator offend the patient by the size of his bill, the doctor or dentist who has recommended him may suffer a vicarious punishment from the subject subsequently. Consequently the arrangement just named seems but courteous to the family medical attendant of whatever branch.

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It has long seemed to me that much good would result if in all our medical schools one of the professors would address the graduating class, upon the eve of leaving their alma mater, giving a little lecture full of kindly advice upon just such practical topics as these now under discussion. It would assuredly help those young men to avoid certain financial blunders, for "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." It would also earn their subsequent and lasting gratitude, and by inducing sensible business methods, and concerted brotherly action for mutual protection in financial matters, would compel a respect in others for our calling as being one eminently worthy the best treatment, rather than, as now, the worst, at the hands of a business community.

Education, Duty, Faith and Destiny.

By Dr. J. H. Grossland, Montgomery, Ala.

(Read before Southern Branch of National Dental Association, Washington, D. C., 1904.)

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Assignment to duty on this committee, and the obligation to seek to contribute to the enlightenment of so intelligent a body on a subject of such limitless breadth and fathomless depth and inestimable importance, couples with the honor it confers, in this instance, a truly sickening and oppressive sense of inability to do justice to a theme so worthy a better advocate. Sharp grows the tooth of remorse as we stagger adown memory's gloomiest avenue and pause amid tombs of lost opportunities and squandered golden hours. But another and more cheering memory comes like the counsel of a sainted mother, to point the way to the circumvention of the insurmountable. This is the memory of able discussion and splendid elucidation of weighty subjects poorly presented. Besides, the blame must fall on the appointing power rather than your humble servant.

So much has been said on education that many have denominated it a threadbare subject in dental discussions, thus furnishing splendid, though little needed, proof of its importance. Indeed, the same might have been said of it a quarter of a century ago—verily it seems that, like the ghost of Banquo, it will never down, but is present ever at "this feast of the mind, this pure banquet of the heart."

Those of us whose duties have afforded special opportunities for observation as to the training of so many at the threshold of dental careers, realize most specifically the fact that the education of the average dentist is limited to a degree at once discouraging and humiliating to those



in whose bosoms burn the sacred fires of professional pride and altruistic

What is Education?

Education is the result of training and evolution—it is that almost Divine thing which constitutes the mental difference between man and the lower forms of animal life. Etymologically, the term is simple lead a out and ducare to draw. It is always of

and appropriate, indeed—e, out, and ducere, to draw. It is always of comparative significance, as no one is perfectly educated and no one entirely uneducated.

Modern conditions have greatly facilitated and widely disseminated the means of its acquisition, thus vastly extending its scope and usefulness and widening the range of its possibilities.

But this has been accompanied in definite ratio by an increased necessity for it in the affairs of the human family—the law of supply and demand applying as perfectly to the conditions of the minds of men as to material and commercial affairs; as the production of education creates the desire for the same. Necessity, proverbial mother of invention, is also the mother of duty.

The duty to educate, always one of the most sacred that ever claimed the energies of man, is today more imperious than any other period in human development ever found it—the individual duty of self-education, the parental duty to educate the offspring, and the vicarious duty of the doctor to teach his client the cardinal lessons of his profession. Verily, "The primal duties shine aloft like stars."

That the accumulated store of the knowledge and wisdom of the ages is beyond the capacity of any one mind, to say naught of its increase, is beyond question. Verily, the dawn of civilization found it so. Man could not do all that should be done for him; and necessity became the parent of specialization.

Medicine, like every other calling, is a specialty in the industrial economy of the family of mankind.

The brevity of the span of man's natural life and the multifarious demands and influences that come upon his faculties, render the complete mastery of any calling, regardless of its advancement, beyond the dream of possibility.

Specialization. Trial economy. Heeding the example of her mother, she, too, has yielded to necessity and brought forth specialties of her own. Too extensive, or, more accurately, too limited, specialism, is dangerous to both the individual and those whom he serves, for that it narrows the channels of the mind is as axiomatic as that it deepens the same. The design is not to predicate the deprecation of legiti-



mate specialism, but to predict a consideration of the limitations and requirements of its legitimacy. To be legitimate and reliable and accurate, it must be symmetrical. Symmetrical specialism cannot be dangerous to either specialist or client, as the conditions of its attainment are a compromise by which the over-development of certain faculties, which the limitations of allotted time tend to couple with the under-development of the others, is restricted in obedience to nature's grand and beautiful law of harmony which has warned man through all the ages that function is the cardinal requisite to existence. And, too, let no one forget that to be a truly professional man one must not only carefully distribute the hours of mental labor, but must greatly increase them over those of the average man. When an athlete determines to become a specialist-a pugilist, for instance-truly he bestows special care on certain muscles; but he also works most strenuously that his whole body may be developed far beyond that of the ordinary man, so that he may not alone be able to apply force, but also able to withstand the same. Well does he know, too, that the strength and healthiness of an organ depends not solely on its own functioning, but largely on that of all the others.

And well does the psychologist know that the same applies to the faculties of the mind. Emerson tells us: "The intellect is a whole and demands integrity in every work. This is resisted equally by man's devotion to a single thought and by his ambition to combine too many. Truth is our element of life, yet if a man fastens his attention on a single aspect of truth for a long time, the truth becomes distorted and not itself, but falsehood; herein resembling the air, which is our natural element and the breath of our nostrils; but if a stream of the same be directed on the body for a time, it causes cold, fever and even death."

Able architects do not erect towering and imposing structures on inadequate foundations. Sculptors do not set splendid statues on ill-shaped pedestals. Nature and science, grand and glorious mentors of both, have taught them that strength and symmetry are essential to reliability and beauty.

Improper Choice of Matriculants.

Of the minor evils that beset the path of our progress, pages and pages might be written—indeed, a ponderous volume—but duty is the sternest word of this caption, and its mandate, unerring, points to the root of the evil, and there shall the axe be laid,

however feeble the stroke; "with malice toward none—with charity for all." What is the cardinal sin against dentistry today—that sin which violates the wisdom of the education of the ages—which defies the firmest mandates of duty—which enfeebles the faith of the noblest, the truest and the bravest—that menaces the destiny of this fair young calling? Read



the answer in three words—Acceptance versus selection. It sets above the matriculation list the barbarous figure of Empiricism strangling fair Science. If the wisdom of science is to be violated in what should be so purely a scientific process as selection, and the highest ideals of ethics ignored by the pursuit of so purely empiric a process as acceptance, in the very temple of learning and ethics—if these are not to be respected where they are taught, or should be taught, then where, O where may we build our altars and our fires?

This sin must be atoned in the adoption and pursuit of a policy of selection, or the combined beneficence of education, duty and faith, beyond the temple cannot shield her from the doom of destiny beyond the dismal avenues of retrogression to the trade level whence she came. In his "Descent of Man" Charles Darwin presents a splendid definition of duty. He says: "I have endeavored to show that the moral sense follows, first, from the enduring and ever-present social instincts; second, from man's appreciation of the approbation and disapprobation of his fellows; and third, from the high activity of his mental faculties, with first impressions extremely vivid. Owing to this condition of mind, man cannot avoid looking both backward and forward and comparing first impressions. Hence, after some temporary desire has mastered his social instincts, he reflects and compares the now weakened impression of such past influences with the ever present social instincts; and then feels that sense of dissatisfaction which all unsatisfied instincts leave behind them; he therefore resolves to act differently for the future—and this is conscience."

What a beautiful and scientific essay on duty in these three sentences; for, truly, what is the highest sense of duty but the reflection of an educated conscience? Too many men without educated consciences or educated minds-men whom the dominant forces of evolution have sought through generations, and with consummate success, to fit for other callings, are adopted into our professional family year after year. And does the evil stop here? Would that it did. This uncouth presence even refuses to remain among the disciples; but is, with nauseating frequency, found among the high priests in the temple. Emerson says: "The common experience is that the man fits himself as well as he can to the customary details of that work or trade he falls into, and tends it as a dog turns a spit. Until he can manage to communicate himself to others in his full stature and proportion as a wise and good man, he does not yet find his vocation. He must find in that an outlet for his character, so that he may justify himself in their eyes for doing what he does. No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however close to his eyes is the object. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter. and he shall never be the wiser."



Oh! spirit of Alma Mater, permit this humble but ardent instrument of the dutiful of thy sons, in deepest reverence, to point thee to this grand and beautiful definition of duty by this wizard of science. Surely in the maternal instinct must the social instinct find its most perfect and beautiful expression. Surely thou knowest of the storm of disapprobation of acceptance versus selection that rages around thy head. Surely thou knowest of the cheering approbation which came to you in your wisdom, on your adoption of the three- and the four-year courses; and the multitude of approving voices that hailed the founding of thine Institute of Dental Pedagogics. Surely with the high activity of all your faculties, with all impressions so vivid to you whose daily duty is to make impressions on the minds of others, you cannot avoid looking both backward and forward and comparing impressions. Hence, the desire to confer thy blessings too indiscriminately—a desire which we trust, sincerely, is temporary, having mastered thy social instincts, thou canst but compare the weakened impressions of such influences with the ever present social instincts, that lead toward the ideal, and feel that sense of dissatisfaction which all unsatisfied instincts leave behind them, and resolve to act differently for the future—and the heavenly fruition of this lofty resolve can but be—selection versus acceptance.

The examination of, and contact with, a few hun
Faults of Ceaching. dred students, taken at random, as it were, from
various schools, have impressed, with ponderous
force on the mind of your essayist, the fact that the teachers of dentistry
generally fail to adequately impress the student with the transcendent
value of science; and are, in consequence, remiss in the discharge of one of
the cardinal duties to progress, assumed by all who take upon themselves
that lofty obligation which every educator incurs, not alone to student,
but to the advancement of education. There are too many men who
speak of theory with the utmost levity, if not actual contempt, and this
anarchy of professionalism finds expression not alone at the chair, but
even boldly presents its egotistic presence in rank empiricism on the floor
of society and in the pages of our periodical literature.

Practice Versus Cheory.

In a paper read in Boston a few months ago, entitled, "The Scientific Method in Dentistry," Professor Edward C. Kirk found occasion to make the following pointed remarks: "Indeed this attitude to-

ward the scientific method is not infrequently expressed as downright contempt, the critic invariably priding himself on the fact, or at least upon his assertion that he is a practical man. There seems to be a widespread feeling in dentistry that the scientific method is a sort of mental jugglery by which certain men find diversion in mystifying others who have no



taste for that kind of entertainment. I do not think I have overdrawn the situation, for the belief seems quite general that there are two aspects to dentistry—one denominated "theory," and the other denominated "practical." It is voiced generally by the state boards of dental examiners, it is the current belief of dental students. Dental college faculties are by no means blameless in this connection; it is the bane of the teacher and the greatest obstacle which he encounters in training students for the intelligent practice of dentistry. . . . I frankly admit that my indictment sounds somewhat severe, yet I am compelled to assert my belief in its truthfulness. No man should be permitted to teach, to form the habits of mind, the ideals, of the recruits to our profession who has not in some way attained that breadth of training which means not only knowledge of the data of science but scientific culture as well." . .

This statement, from one having such splendid opportunities and such consummate ability to reach rational conclusions, must be worthy of the most serious consideration of all concerned. Indeed, it is an axiomatic fact that the truly scientific method is also the truly practical; and he who by the discovery of a fact through practical procedure, or any procedure, wrecks an hypothesis—even a theory—errs most grievously if he conclude that he has dealt a blow to science, for, presto, his discovery is absorbed by science and set down as part of its teaching to become a light and guide to subsequent searchers for truth; and a warning that a theory may or may not lead to truth, but that science is the very essence of truth—the errors sometimes attributed to it being due solely to failure to correctly interpret and obey its dictates. For what is science but a tabulation of facts? Huxley says: "The slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact is one of the great tragedies of science."

Cthics. If our observations have not been misleading, only an exceedingly small proportion of our colleges include it in their curriculums. Certainly the actual facts substantiate the statement that a disgusting proportion of their graduates know little or nothing of it—many having the idea that it is nothing more than the hobby of the fossil or the invention of the fastidious—that its significance is purely superficial. A young man at the beginning of professional life, holding such an idea, too often becomes the easy mark of some tradesman who may seek to convert him to the so-called "business method" and implant in his soul that flaming, fevering doctrine of immediate acquisition regardless of effects, specific or general, which has been so appropriately termed "Americanitis," now so rife in the land, and



so ruinous to the ideals, not alone of professionalism, but also of manhood and civilization. The dental parlor, both with and without the name, is the foul excrescence through which it finds its way to the surface.

The more general promulgation, not so much of its beautiful forms as its basic principles, from the platform and in the curriculum, as one of the cardinal requisites to the survival of decent dentistry and the development of rounded manhood, is one of the sorest needs of this calling today, and the lack of it is one of those great sins of ommission which are responsible for so many of those things which "weary indignation and fatigue disgust." Following selection, it is as seed sown in friendly soil and genial clime—following acceptance it may or may not be so, for, verily, there are men, and men not without intelligence—certainly not without quite enough to enter any dental college in these United States, who would be no more congenial to ethical surroundings than the soul of a cultured and sinless woman in Hades.

Hallowed be the name of that glorious mentor who stamps indelibly in the heart of his youthful pupil the beautiful creed of ethics that Tennyson gives us in one line: "That the path of duty is the way to glory."

The theory of ethics is right conduct—the end of right conduct is virtue—the chief end of virtue is—virtue. The spirit of ethics struggled through century after century—ignorance menaced its progress—superstition hovered over it—creed after creed sprang up beside its path—the clarion voice of nature, proclaiming her eternal doctrine of order, found echo in the mind and heart of man, and marriage found advocacy as a doctrine of ethics by sainted philosophers of those dim and distant ages.

Around the shrine of Hymen the flower of virtue found genial clime in human love and friendly soil in human faith. Thirty centuries and more of moral evolution, drawing inspiration from that shrine, present to us today, cultured and sinless woman, the florescence of human virtue—the acme of ethical development—the crowning glory of civilization. Are women pure and sinless that the adoration, the reverence, the worship, of the human family may be theirs? Is it that men as individuals may love and honor and protect them? A thousand times no! It is for the high and holy reason that virtue is the end of virtue. Veneration is but the golden vase that holds the flower, the earthly environ of its immortality. And homage is but virtue's image in the stainless mirror Justice, queen of virtues, sends down from her starry throne to charm her darling child.

Duty. Duty. Said Robert Edward Lee. Duty and destiny led him to Appomattox. "The thunders are hushed on the moor," a conquered banner is furled forever. Vanquished faces victor. Terms of surrender are consummated. Leaving fields of



carnage and betaking himself to halls of learning, the victim of the fortunes of war calmly announced that, the forenoon and noon of his life having been spent in teaching young Americans to be good soldiers, its afternoon would be devoted to teaching them to be good citizens. Grant said that Lee was the kingliest presence that he had ever met with in all his eventful life, and that his lofty bearing had influenced him in the liberality of the terms. Was this chance? Was it the result of acceptance? "Whatever any mind doth or saith is after a law. It hath no random act or word." Education in duty and faith and destiny in that ethical and cultured Virginia home and that temple of Mars on Hudson's beautiful shores was the magnificent inspiration that buoyed him on the crest of battle and the unfaltering trust that soothed and sustained him in the hour of his adversity. We challenge any man to point to a chieftain, fallen or victorious, whose memory is more securely shrined in the hearts of his people or deeper graven in the scroll of immortality.

When the arms of the conquered were grounded, and there came a voice from behind the blue line of victory crying for the blood of the fallen, there arose a clarion voice from Appomattox and the famous appletree, saying: "The terms of the surrender were that all should be treated alike. The honor of the army is at stake. Partisan Mosly shall not be hanged." And Ulysses S. Grant stood before the world a colossal example of that manhood which places professional duty and professional honor high above the sordid clamor of the hour.

Recognition of Bentistry by Medicine.

Richard Bailey Winder conceived the idea that a diploma from a reputable dental college should entitle its holder to credit for one course in a medical school; and, presenting facts as arguments, he induced the College of Physicians and Surgeons of

Baltimore to recognize it as such. And after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the American Medical Association so amends its constitution that dentists may be enrolled as its members. This recognition of dentistry by medicine marks a distinct epoch in the progress of both and adds a laurel to adorn the memory of that noble pioneer and to charm and cheer those whose souls know the hallowed meaning of duty. And around this bright brave memory well may we linger in duty's toils. No duty ever vainly called him. When the tocsin of war resounded on Virginia's peaceful shores, his sword leapt from its scabbard. His great heart, throbbing ever with the duty of the hour, found joy alike in ministering to comrade in arms or helpless prisoner in his custody.

When peace smiled o'er a blood-stained land, and the bereaved came down from across the line to search for their cherished dead, that their bones might rest in their native soils, hundreds of wooden slabs bearing



names of the dead, besides the silent mounds of Andersonville, bore glad tidings to anxious searchers, and proclaimed to the world that even the passions of fratricidal strife could not displace the sense of duty to the dead and their loved ones in the enemy's country, in the chivalrous bosom of Major Richard B. Winder, C. S. A. The faith with which he inspired those around him saw him, a prisoner of war, on the pledge of his honor, escorting the wife of his keeper to halls of merriment. None can know so well as those who sat at his feet to learn the early lessons how beautifully and how constantly he illumined the path of duty for his boys. Wandering back through the years that are gone, this heart finds the quintessence of joy in the presence of this splendid personality—splendid then to our youth—splendid now to our maturity. A face and form that would have charmed the Greeks of old, a physiognomy that reflected the honor of his soul upon all around him, were his. How deftly he caught the waters from the Pierean fountain and how gracefully he delivered them to his boys; how adroitly, how gracefully he led them to the Helicon that the cadences of its murmurings might quicken the finer impulses of their beings; how he sought to lift them "above the vulgar flight of common souls." Noble dentist, dutiful teacher, soldierly soldier, knightly knight, manly man, courtly gentleman, our calling claims you as of the choicest of her votaries.

Sordid motives may achieve just destiny in notoriety, but ethical duty inspires the professional and private lives of those who achieve immortal destiny.

Value of Physical Culture.

The educational problem of the century is the acquisition of the utilitarian and the ideal in symmetrical proportion. The Greeks worshipped wisdom and beauty, they cultivated their minds and their bodies,

they became the most learned and the most beautiful people the world had ever seen—the crowning glory of ancient civilization. The piteous cry of outraged nature for function is now sounding at last on the ear of the American public; physical culture as a feature of general education is growing gradually into favor; the physical and mental and ethical development of the American, in the rythmic course of things, will some day become the crowning glory of modern civilization.

There are few vocations to the pursuit of which physical culture is of more vital importance than ours. The body that bends over the chair from morn till night, over-working some muscles and nerves and neglecting others, inhaling atmosphere impoverished by service to other lungs and laden with so much that is not needed, must be cultivated or pay that penalty which nature imposes on those who defy her laws.

Could the lights that have come to us through experience have been



turned on dentistry for us as we stood at its threshold, how many here today would have had the temerity to assume a duty at once so comprehensive and so exacting? The mechanic, the artisan, the artist, submit their products to the guiding genius of the architect, that they may blend into harmony with his design. The architect, with his superior wisdom of the symmetrical requirements of the entire structure, is in turn aided by them in their superior skill and knowledge of the details of their respective branches. And for ages architecture has been one of the grandest, perhaps the grandest of all the arts.

The dentist must be a mechanic, artisan, artist and architect, as well as physician, surgeon and teacher. The field of his work is where ignorance and awkwardness, or either, may mar the expression of a human countenance, may rob human tissues of the nourishment nature makes for them, may weaken the powers of a human brain, may influence natural selection, may shorten the allotted span of human life.

Matriculation Too Easy.

Yet, to the shame of dentistry, the shame of science, the shame of humanity, to say naught of the shame of the Alma Mater, the entrance is open wide to the man whose conception of art, and science, and

literature, and culture, and ethics, equals that which an oyster has of the nebular hypothesis. One morning down on the farm, down where,

"The morning-glory rears its purple crest
To receive the dewdrop's cool caress,
Where the fern droops low by the woodland stream,
And the grey dove coos in blissful dream,
Where violets yield their rich perfume
And roses gladden the grey day's gloom."

Reuben "takes it into his head that 'The man with the hoe' he would not no longer be," but a tooth dentist of himself, forthwith would he make. The man who examined him at the factory where they are made, "He seen that he was all right." A majority of an examining board were—what shall we say—sympathetic? friendly? and persistency in applying for license and a measure of purely mechanical skill were accepted in lieu of a fair understanding of the basic principles of a scientific profession! And now it's Dr. Reuben—Doctor, did we say? Professor Reuben, too, if you please—and more, his students must get their licenses—Reuben is a diplomat.

The deep and beautiful revelation that broaden and adorn the mind and charm and elevate the soul of him in whose bosom the truly aesthetic and professional spirit finds congenial environ, find in his breast the same response that the splendors of the setting sun find in the heart of the clam



that sleeps in the sea. The poetic beauty and aesthetic charm of normal occlusion, the rose it paints in the maiden's cheek, the spring it keeps in the mother's step, say no more to him than did the woodland stream and the morning-glory and the violet with which it paints the smile of Spring in the verdant bosom of the vale. Educators who honor us with their presence, gracefully, graciously, gravely explain to us that he will soon be a thing of the past. But bury him beneath their fine flowering periods of rhetoric, deeply as they may, this festive figure is with us—with us evermore. Eagerly have we wished the morrow, vainly have we sought from their talking to borrow surcease of sorrow, till oftentimes the dirges of our hopes, that melancholy burden bore, of—never—nevermore. For Reuben comes to school—comes, did we say? Reuben teaches school—teaches as of yore.

Are the Colleges Responsible?

A professor said once, on the floor of a society meeting, during the discussion of the lack of dental education, that he was *sick* and *tired* of the *eternal* cry that the colleges are to blame for it all. He

voiced a sentiment which almost invariably finds expression before the close of debate on the subject. This "eternal cry" is due to the plain, unvarnished fact that they are to blame for so nearly all of it. And the also eternal wail from the ranks of the pedagogy is but an ever recurring proof of the correctness of the hackneyed adage that "it is the truth that hurts." That they are not to blame for it all and that they are to blame for entirely too much of it, are statements that are of exceeding easy demonstration by the preponderance of the facts that present themselves in such hideous forms in so many examination papers. An examiner was once asked by an examiner what Dr. —— knew of his subject. The answer was that Dr. —— was entirely incapable of producing a paper from which an adequate idea of his understanding of the subject could be ascertained—by no means an uncommon occurrence.

Dr. Chas. C. Chittenden, of Madison, Wis., in a paper presented to the American Medical Association, at its last meeting, made the following most significant statement: "For over forty years dental schools have been pursuing their steady growth in size of classes and in numbers without there having been set up a single fixed minimum educational requirement for beginning a school course that could be in any sense claimed to be an established prerequisite. He says further in substance, that attempts in recent years to raise the standard, instead of bringing financial ruin on the smaller schools, as so many expected, have been followed by unprecedented prosperity to the schools. He thinks the policy pursued by the universities, of holding back in the matter of requirement, that the smaller schools might be able to keep the pace, a mistaken one, saying that



"the proceedings of the national association of colleges are filled with charges and trials, convictions and fines against school after school for the violation of the plain rules of the body as regards the receiving and giving standing to students taken into their classes, with no other earthly object apparent than to swell the income of the struggling institutions. This is, of course, human nature, but it is none the less scandalous, notorious and despicable in the highest degree, and should be branded with the condemnation of the profession at large.

He instances cases in which emissaries, or steerers have been sent out offering in wholesale lots to almost the entire classes of competing institutions, tuition rates reduced below the advertised fees; of colleges advertising in other ways that would "put to blush the common cheap 'dental parlors' type." He suggests that such practices should not go unchallenged and unrebuked, but should be met with the stamp of condemnation, and the guilty institutions ejected from the national organization and made public examples.

He closed the discussion of his paper, in part thus: "As you are all aware. I have most excellent opportunities officially to gather correct information concerning what is going on in the dental colleges, some of which is open to criticism and condemnation. It was my desire in this unofficial way, to acquaint the profession at large with some of the irregularities and sharp practices that are being used and which the schools themselves appear to have the idea are unknown and never to be known by the public. It has seemed to me that there has been enough posing and not enough honesty of purpose. The paper only hints at a lot of abuses which have, to those watching closely, become offensive both in practice and frequency of occurrence. It is time the profession at large be fully informed of the situation and given an opportunity to speak out, demanding reformation. The keynote to the condition referred to is, of course, commercialism. There is no question that if honesty could be placed before money interests in the conduct of all schools for a single year, and standards put where they reasonably belong, that the commercial side of dentistry would take care of itself. . . . "This gentleman, now, mark you, "only hints" at some things that are going on. Suppose the communicative spirit should seize him, what would he tell us?

After a spirited exchange of compliments, consisting not entirely of words, between two gentlemen of decidedly strenuous tendencies, one asked the other, "What's your excuse for living?" Don't some colleges remind you of this incident?

Faculties, examiners, you are trafficking in human blood, human expression, human happiness, human pride, human advancement; you are tampering with the welfare of the human family. Each recurring



period in the circle of time finds a band of the faithful assembled around this altar to renew the festal fires and return to the ceaseless battle of professionalism and commercialism and rally around the banner of decent dentistry; and wonder, when, in the name of duty—in the name of Justice—you will ever cease your generous recruiting of the dastardly foe. Creed time is gone—deed time is come. Honored sirs, our genealogy is in your keeping—in your making. The society, the journal, the intelligent practitioner owe a great debt and are paying it fairly well, but the cardinal duty of the hour belongs to the educator and the examiner. The destiny of this calling is in their hands—trembling in the balances. The golden opportunity of the era awaits the first of the former to claim it—golden figuratively, golden literally—selection versus acceptance. May you prove worthy the trust and appreciative of the opportunity. Menaced by an enemy impervious to the spirit of honorable battle, the flower and the chivalry dentistry stand behind locked shields looking to you for relief.

"Star after star from heaven's high arch shall rush, Suns sink on suns and systems systems crush."

but Justice, queen of virtues, her starry throne shall keep "till time shall fold her weary wings and lay her scepter down."

Pressure Anaesthesia and Immediate Filling Without Removal of Pulp Cissue from Fangs.

By Dr. T. S. Phillips, Buffalo, N. Y.

Read before the Lake Erie Dental Society, Cambridge Springs,

This may be new to some of you, it may also be contrary to theory with most of you, yet it is done successfully in thousands of cases, as I will show and explain at a clinic during the present meeting. The doubting Thomases are of the past; old theories are being constantly overthrown; thousands of lives have been lost rather than depart from theory. The days of progressive dawn are at hand, and who shall say that this or that cannot be accomplished? Some believed that biting a rattlesnake was a cure for toothache and decay; these things are of the past; let us look to the present and future with hope for many new and useful improvements, if they do overthrow theory; let us join the procession of progress and condemn not that which we do not understand.

For five years the writer experimented and studied this subject, believing that some mode of treatment could be found to supplant arsenic, which



in the hands of many is a menace to human life; its action, when applied even carefully, causes not only the death of the pulp, but renders the tooth an absolute foreign body by destroying its periosteum, necrosing the bones of the jaw, causing epulis and often blood poisoning. We have all seen these effects; its days of usefulness are past as a pulp destroyer, for by modern means and pressure anaesthesia, we are enabled to perform any and all such operations without it, and save the periosteum of the teeth from destruction, which must be admitted is an important element.

Pressure Anaesthesia.

Pressure anaesthesia is one of the greatest discoveries since Morton for the relief of pain; to whom is entitled the credit I do not know;* but whoever he is, is entitled to our gratitude, as it enables us to

perform one of the most delicate operations without pain, and besides renders possible the immediate filling of the tooth without removal of pulp, therefore doing away with the tedious, painful and doubtful filling of root canals and their treatment.

The old adage that "time is money" is as true today as ever. Our time is valuable, and if ours is our patients' time is also. Suppose he be a professional man, as many are, his time is often more valuable than ours, but he has to dance attendance on us or lose a valuable tooth; while with new methods his whole trouble could be over at one sitting of thirty minutes instead of from three to five days. The operator not only earns his fee but his patient's gratitude as well. For the past seven years I have not had arsenic in my office, but have treated all cases where it has been indicated in the following manner.

Method of Removing Pulps.

I have been using pressure anaesthesia, removing the bulbous portion of the pulp and filling with mummifying paste of some kind, of which there are many on the market, none of which are satisfactory in my hands. I believe the principle of using moist

substance under a filling is wrong; for the past four years I have used an absolutely dry preparation in form of a tablet, and have not known a failure in the thousands so treated.

The operation is performed in the following manner: A live pulp is presupposed aching or otherwise with slight or extensive exposure. This may be of recent or long standing so long as fresh blood is present and the pulp is not putrid. After washing out the cavity, all softened dentine that can be removed without pain is carefully cut away, leaving a good exposure, when about one-quarter grain cocaine is placed on the pulp;

^{*}Dr. Wm. J. Morton, son of the discoverer of ether.-Editor.



a ball of pink rubber a little larger than the cavity is placed over this; gentle but firm pressure is brought to bear—in from ten to thirty seconds pain ceases, when the bulbous portion is cut away with a large clean burr running at high speed; wash out thoroughly with warm water, allow circulation to return, then stop blood with dioxygen; dry out cavity and fill by placing about one-half tablet pulp preserver in pulp chamber; then crush down with pellet of paper or cotton; then fill with amalgam at once, using as much pressure as necessary to condense filling properly.

I use for pressure anaesthesia a Parke, Davis No. 81, which is composed of cocaine ½ grain, morphine sulphate ⅓ grain, atropine sulph. 1/200; this acts far more quickly than cocaine crystals, giving better results, and will cause complete anaesthesia in from five to ten seconds in most cases. If continued a moment after pain ceases, it will become so profound that after the bulbous portion has been cut away it will be some moments before the circulation will return and the amputated pulp bleed. This is an important part of the operation, when the pulp preserver is to be used, as it relieves the engorged tract at the apex; unless this is done, more or less pain will be the result, as Nature has to carry off through absorption this engorgement. After slight bleeding the cavity should be washed out with warm water, making sure all chips from the burr has been removed from the cavity.

Teeth so treated do not discolor, as this dry preparation acts largely by absorption, thereby drawing the blood from the tubuli. I find teeth so filled after three years to be in as perfect condition and color as when alive; this is a point in favor of the method employed.

Third molars are rendered simple cases by this treatment; also buccal cavities, the operation being as easy from that aspect as any, without cutting away valuable tooth structure. Indeed, the operation is so simple and easy, and with the least possible loss of tooth substance as compared with old methods, that those familiar with it wonder how they have succeeded as well as they have in the past.

For proof that this method is sought after by leading men of the profession, I refer you to ITEMS OF INTEREST, March, 1904; that it has come to stay, I believe, as I know of no way by which we can save as many teeth in any other manner.

Out of thousands so treated, I have yet to see one case of abscess. How many do you find in the old way—arsenic treatment and root filling?



Second District Dental Society, October 10, 1904.

Discussion on Dr. Dawbarn's Paper.

The dinner I have just partaken of as a guest

Dr. C. S. Stockton, of your honored member, Dr. Van Woert, is certainly a bad preparation for the discussion of such a paper as this, especially as it deprived me of the opportunity of hearing part of the paper.

This is an old subject—one that has been thought of and talked about for many years. If I remember correctly, I read a long time ago that the Etruscans had a fee bill by which the nobility were charged so much, the freeman so much, and the slave so much. So you see that is not new.

Now suppose for instance my good friend Dr. Jarvie can do in an hour what he conscientiously charges ten dollars for. That same patient comes to me, and I do an equal amount of work, and do it equally as skillfully, but I take two hours to do it. There is no question about the quality of the work. What is the result? Nine out of ten of the patients will say that Dr. Jarvie is an extravagant charger—almost a robber—and that Dr. Stockton is a moderate charger. We have done the same amount of work exactly, and have done it equally well. I say here tonight before you that Dr. Jarvie should have been paid more than I was paid, because that patient was freed for an hour from the unpleasantness of the dental chair. If that patient were a broker, doing business in Wall Street, he could go there and make perhaps five hundred or a thousand dollars in that hour that I had deprived him of, and that Dr. Jarvis had given him. That is a question worth thinking about.

It is true that even when a surgeon does his work well and the life is not saved, if the patient succumb to the operation—say what you will,

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there is always the feeling not exactly against the surgeon, but the thought "Had I perhaps taken somebody else, he would not have died." It is not so with us.

If a filling you put in to-day stands ten, twenty or thirty years, they will come back to you and say, perhaps after having tried someone else whose charges were less, "Please take me back."

I was glad to hear Dr. Dawbarn say that there is no class of professional men so poorly paid, in his opinion, as the dentists. When we can establish that our work is equal to that of the medical man, or the lawyer, then we are on a plane where dentistry should be placed. If the time it has taken us to get our professional education is equal to that of the lawyer or the doctor, there is no reason why we should not receive as much as they do.

I want to mention an instance, to show how professional men sometimes are unable to determine a proper charge. Take the case of an ex-Attorney-General of the United States. He performed the duties—and well—of his office in Washington for a year, for the sum, I think, of eight thousand dollars—too small by half or more. He came to New York and opened an office. A large concern wished him to take charge of a certain case. He said to a friend, "How much shall I make my bill?" The friend said: "How much are you willing to do it for?" "I will gladly do it for a thousand dollars." "Make out immediately a bill for five thousand dollars as a retainer."

He sent it up to the concern, and a check came back for that amount. In the first three days that this gentleman was practising law in the City of New York he received nearly double the amount he received for his services for a year as Attorney-General of the United States. So we have to know the people we deal with, and what to charge them.

Now after what I have said, let me ask you something else: What are you going to do with the fees you receive for your work? I speak of it because of experience—one of the best teachers there is. I commenced very young in practice, and had a little money. If I had continued as I started out, when I got a hundred dollars, to invest it in some good security—I would have been worth to-day a quarter of a million dollars or more. Instead of that, I thought I knew more than the average man. I loaned money, and took risks for a large amount, and to get my money back (the party had failed) I took the factory and thought I could run it in connection with my business. I could not be in two places at the one time. I spoiled for the time being my practice, and the factory ruined me. That is why I say to you, young men, when you get a hundred dollars, put it in something that is established, some good bank or railroad stock or bond and keep it. You are charging fees not for your present



living, but to have something when you are old that you can rely on, and keep you in comfort.

That is the thought I want to leave with you to-night. Take care of the fees you make, and see that they do not run away from you! (Applause.)

Mr. Chairman, there is a gentleman to whom I wrote; he is a particular friend of mine, and he wrote such a clear, concise and straightforward letter on this subject, that I am going to read it as part of my speech to-night.

I shall close with the reading of that letter, thanking you again for the opportunity of being here with you.

The following is Dr. Luckey's letter:

You have given me two very interesting questions to answer, and if I answer them frankly and somewhat dogmatically do not think that I am too self-centered, for my views are based upon a somewhat extended observation of the methods of other practitioners, as well as a keen interest in my own methods.

Let me answer your second question first. What is the proper basis for professional fees? That question is quickly and easily answered, aside from all charitable work which every dentist is for one reason or another obliged to do—an equal charge for equal work for all patients. We have no moral right to punish one person because he has means, or in other words to charge the rich that the poor may pay less. It is unfair both to the rich and the operator. The poor can find in every city competent operators who are willing and able to work conscientiously for a fee that the poor can pay. The Government does not charge the rich three cents for a postage stamp, that it may be able to sell one to the poor for one cent. All people applying to the ticket office of a railroad are compelled to pay the same price for a ticket to a given point. It is a simple business proposition, and every well regulated dental office ought to be conducted on a business basis.

Fees should be based upon the ability to keep each day fully occupied. If by charging ten dollars per hour I can fill every hour each day, I am justified in charging it and am not exorbitant; but if I can only fill two or three hours each day at such fee, and could fill all at five dollars an hour, then my fee would be exorbitant. Many men can fill up every day on a basis of two dollars an hour who could not fill one day a month on a basis of ten dollars an hour. Each man must be a law unto himself, being governed by his environment in the beginning, and later by the environment that he is able to create.

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Now, as to the first question. Why do people who sometimes think I am a "robber" continue so constantly to give me an opportunity to "rob" them? In the first place the people who make such remarks are mistaken. They only think they are "robbed," because when they receive their bills the amount seems to them excessive as compared with what they have been accustomed to paying. They only think of the sum total of the bill, and jump to the conclusion that my charges are exorbitant—consequently "robbery." They do not, for a moment, consider that there is as much difference between dentists and dental operations as there is between human faces; that is a lesson for them to learn, and given time and experience they do learn it, and in innumerable instances I have had such people come back to me years afterward and penitently admit that my charges were very reasonable. Why? Because they had learned their lesson, that in buying dental services, the important thing to consider was the man and not the price. They had learned that a poor operation was very costly if it was performed for even nothing-while a conscientious and skillful one was cheap, no matter how much was paid for it. Having learned that lesson they became teachers and advisors to their relatives and friends. Confidence in the integrity and ability of their dentist was established, and success in that circle was assured for both parties.

I have always tried to have the courage of my convictions, and I was early convinced that I had two duties to perform. One, and that the first one, to my patient, and secondly, to myself and family. Having done for my patient the very best that my brains and ability would permit, I had the courage to charge an honest and reasonable fee—and collect it, and being a pioneer in this community in that method of conducting a dental practice, I found it very hard and slow work, as I was opposed by both the people and neighboring practitioners, who were not accustomed to such definite, business-like methods; but that the method was correct, time has demonstrated fully, for after over thirty years of continuous practice in this city, the educated, refined and wealthy classes of this and surrounding communities seem more anxious than ever to be "robbed."

Of course, all dissatisfied patients, have not returned to me, and probalby would not if I lived and practiced till the crack of doom; but what of that! A man has only two hands, and can do only so much work in a day, and if he can maintain without adventitious aids a practice that fills every hour of every working day with a long appointment list ahead; can select from among the applicants those only for whom he wishes to operate, he can be assured that no matter what hasty opinions may be expressed by the unqualified, or what venomous darts may be hurled from unkindly professional sources, the deep and solid foundation laid so many years ago was built upon a rock so firmly that it has been equal to the task of



bearing without fear of crumbling the structure of over thirty stories that has been erected upon it, and I doubt not as many more as the physical abilities of the builder will permit.

Dr. S. G. Perry, New York. Dr. Stockton said he attended a dinner to-night, and it unfitted him for this task. I shared that dinner, and it braced me up for any amount of trouble! He said he was glad to be here. I am sorry. He You are not friends of mine, or you would not have

called you friends. You are not friends of mine, or you would not have asked me to discuss the question.

Seriously, Mr. President, in calling upon me you have asked the worst person you could possibly ask—from temperament, from everything combined—to talk upon this question of fees. Then I am ill-fitted to discuss it, because of that dinner; for I did not hear all of the paper, and now I have not quite a clear idea of it, as I did not hear it from the beginning. One proposition that was put forward in rather a novel way I think would meet with the approbation of all present, and that is, that we should get all we can and still retain the good will of the patient. That is putting the matter in as concise a form as I ever heard it put before.

This is the most complex question that can come before the mind of a professional man of whatever specialty. If I had known as a youth what I think I know now, I doubt if I would have entered professional life; for there has never weighed on my mind anything that has been such a burden as this question of what is right and proper in this matter of fees. It is the most many-sided of any question with which we deal. It has to do with the temperament of the patient, of the operator, and the environment on both sides, and it is the most perplexing and vexing-for one who aims to be conscientious and just to all-of any subject of which I know. I want to do justice to myself, to my family and to the patient, and with it all that kind of charity that one likes to indulge his patient with—that kindly sort of feeling that you do not want to work for fees alone. You want to give your patient what you can; you want to put your heart into it, and you do not want to consider it from the standpoint of dollars and cents. (Applause.) Your patients should be your friends, and they are sure to be if you work first for their consideration, and then for yours.

You may work at this question as long as you live, and there will always be those two questions of skill and experience which will take only a few minutes, and on the other side earnest attention to details, only to be measured by time. I think we should have a combination of those two things. In great operations such as our friend, the essayist, would perform, he is absolutely entitled to a large fee. Our daily work is comparatively insignificant, and carries with it no great penalty of life or death—unimportant

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in a measure in its details, and yet no detail is unimportant after all in the carrying on of our work, which is really made up largely of details. One cannot help being on both sides of the question. I believe there is no juster way than to charge by the operation under certain conditions; and then again for the detail of every day life, how can we charge except by the time it occupies? Sometimes we do not feel well; we are not up to the mark. Some days the light is bad and we do not accomplish in an hour what we ordinarily would do on another day. How can we fairly charge for that work?

Patients often say: "You do not charge by the operation, and you do not charge by the hour, because your charges do not always go by the time." I am never under any restriction. I charge what I think I ought to charge, but time is certainly a very important factor.

I do not like the patients to come to me if they are going to discuss the question of fees. There is no one so competent to judge of the value of the service as the one who performs it, and if the operator is to be trusted with the task of performing the operation, he should be trusted to the extent of making the fee. You can cheat your patients a great deal more easily in your work than in making out your bills.

With the great variety of people who come in—children and those who are timid and nervous—how can you charge largely by time? Suppose you charge \$5 for a filling; if I hurried I could put it in in fifteen minutes. Should you not rather take a little more time and be sure you prepared the cavity a little more thoroughly and got \$5 for it then? Don't you see what temptations there are? Some men would be tempted to make as many fillings in the hour to get as much as they could; but the conscientious man would try to do the best he could. Do not worry about the fees, and do not worry whether you should be paid by the hour or the operation; but do the right thing, and your reward will come. It may not come as fast as it might. I am getting a little older, and have not as large a pile as I should have, perhaps, and sometimes I wish I had charged more.

But, Mr. Chairman, as I said at the beginning, I am not fitted by nature to talk on the question of large fees at all. As you grow older and look back upon your practice and see children with soft teeth growing to manhood and womanhood and their teeth growing harder, and the gutta percha and other soft fillings doing good service during the developing period of early youth, you feel once in a while maybe you have been a useful member of society after all. Maybe the world is a little better because you lived, and I think there is as much comfort in that thought as in being able to put your hand in your pocket and hearing the money chink.



There is another nice dividing line between what you like to do and what you must do. If Dr. Jarvie can be induced to talk on the subject, he will tell you what is the best thing to do, because he is a just man, and has a very level head, and he sees those things without sentiment—and yet with a great deal of sentiment, because he is one of the kindest men we know. He has a fitting sense of justice in these things, and I do hope the President will call upon him. He will give you that comforting sense that after all there is a happy medium by which you will not be too much worried.

Dr. William Jarvie, Brooklyn. Dr. Perry has uttered very kind words, but he has given you a wrong idea of the clearness of my views on this question, because they are as far from being clear as anything can be. As has been said,

this fee question is a very complex one, and in deciding upon the amount of fees, a great many things have to be taken into consideration. As a profession of dentists we are situated differently from the legal profession or the medical profession. They deal with matters of different magnitude. The lawyer, as in the case cited by Dr. Stockton, probably did all the work that was necessary to be done in a few hours, and received a large fee, and possibly that fee was not too large for the work accomplished; but the ability to do the work in a few hours—the judgment that was necessary to give the advice, was only attained after years and years of study and work, so that it was not the short time he took for doing this work for which he received that fee, but for the years of study and work that had been done previously.

The medical profession deal very frequently with life and death; we rarely do. We deal with the comfort or discomfort and sometimes the health or the sickness of people; but to nothing like the extent of men in the medical profession; and so in dealing with this question of fees, I think we can get down a little closer to exact things than either of the professions that were mentioned.

I fully agree with Dr. Stockton when he said he might perform an operation in two hours and get ten dollars, that another dentist would do in one hour and get ten dollars for, and the other man's services are worth twice as much as his, simply from the fact that he had kept the patient for only half the time in the dental chair.

I think the value of dental services might be estimated at times very largely as is the service of the oculist. For instance, an oculist may perform an operation upon the eye that will occupy ten monutes, and perhaps a fair fee for that operation would be one hundred dollars. Another man who could perform the operation in half the time could charge five hun-

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dred dollars and it would not be considered too high; and so sometimes the less time occupied in performing certain operations, the larger the fee that should be received.

I was thinking of that in an operation I performed the other day—one of implantation. It was rather a painful operation for the patient, and one of intensity on the part of the operator—I was dealing with a place where the outer plate of the alveolus had dissolved away, and the bone was rather thin. In performing that operation, which occupied but an hour, I certainly took from my store of strength and vitality fully as much as I would in an entire half-day of other work; so would it be fair to myself to charge for that hour's work no more than I would ordnarily? While time is to me an important factor and should be in everyone's practice, I still think the skill required in an operation or the nervous strain upon the operator should be taken into consideration—often more so than the time actually employed; so that every dentist is a law unto himself.

In my own practice I have quite a large radius in the limit I put upon charges. I will sometimes charge ten dollars for the work I perform in an hour—not for the hour's work, for I do not work by the hour. The moment you do that you come down to the level of the day laborer. (Applause.)

I never have for one moment allowed my patient to think I am working by time. I dislike to take into consideration the question of fees, just as much as our dear friend Dr. Perry, and the question of fees is hardly mentioned in my office to a patient. I never like to think anything about the money I am to receive until I make the charge on my book, and then in estimating that I take various things into consideration.

I recollect a number of years ago a lady came into my office who had evidently been to see various other dentists. Her teeth were badly worn rather than decayed. She was a lady of some prominence in this city, and would be considered by some members of the profession as a desirable patient. She was a stranger to me. I examined her teeth, and she asked me what would be the expense of having them put in order. I told her, and she said: "Is that not a great deal?" I said, "Yes, it is quite a large sum, but there is a great deal of work to be done." "Is that the least for which you can do it?" "Yes, that is an approximate estimate, as near as I can tell you now. The bill may be a little more or a little less. It will not vary very much one way or the other." She went away, came back in the course of two days to talk the matter over again, and the conversation was much in the same strain. I said to her: "You are making a very great mistake. You are wealthy, and a hundred dollars one way or the other makes no difference to you; but the difference in your comfort when



the work is done will amount to a great deal more than the amount of money. If you are wise, you will select some dentist in whom you have confidence, and tell him to put your teeth in the very best order he is capable of doing, and to send you the bill when he is through and you will pay it." She looked at me and smiled and said, "I think you are right," and before leaving the office she made an appointment. (Laughter.) In the course of time I finished the work and sent in the bill, and it was twenty-five dollars less than I said it would be. She wanted the bill sent to her the same evening the work was completed. I complied with that request, and the next day I received a most beautiful letter—one of the most beautiful I ever received from a patient—thanking me very kindly for the interest I had taken in the matter, and the reasonable amount I had charged. That is one way to estimate the value of services.

I must take a little exception to the tone of the paper that was read by Dr. Dawbarn, and a little from Dr. Stockton. Dr. Dawbarn says get all you can from your patient, and yet have your patient satisfied; but Dr. Stockton did not put that in. He said you young men when you start should take into consideration the question of the expense of your education, the time you have employed, and all that, and arrange to get it back from your patients.

I think that Dr. Perry and I differ largely from the sentiment of that. The meanest thing about the practice of dentistry to me is that I have to charge at all. Do not think, however, that if it was not necessary for me to charge I would practice dentistry for the love of it. At the same time it is a most disagreeable thing for me to put a money value on my services. I like to feel I am really doing a service to my patient, and instead of charging as much as I think a person will stand, and yet be satisfied, I try to take all the various things into consideration, and think how much I have benefited that individual; yet at the same time you must think of the market value of those things. You must have your patient satisfied. It is a miserable way of commencing a practice for a young man to charge such fees that his patients, while satisfied with the work. think the fee is so large they will not come back. There is a commercial side to the young man starting in life. He must earn his living. Do the best you can for your patients at the period of your practice when you have the most time, no matter what you are paid for the operation performed. People forget the fee in the course of time, and only think of the lasting qualities of the operation. If they have paid a small fee, and the filling fails they forget all about the smallness of the fee. They say the filling was not a success. If the operation is a success, even if they feel at the time they paid a large fee, they will come to think it was a cheap operation, and that the fee was not too large for the work.

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Dr. Brockway.

I think our fees are none too high in any case, if the service is good, and I think the whole matter is perfectly summarized in Dr. Dawbarn's idea—charge

what you can and still retain the confidence and good will of your patient. That is a pretty safe rule for general application. I have always found that if I were satisfied with the operation I had done myself, and the patient also was satisfied, there was not much discussion in the matter of fees. I have in a number of instances been paid much more than I asked for my services, and that confirms me in the belief that one can can charge within reason, if the work is satisfactory both to himself and to the patient.

Dr. Meeker, Newark.

I do not think the dentist gets an adequate compensation for the work he performs. It may be that I live in a community where they do not value the services of a dentist as they do in New York and Brooklyn.

Last week I did two small amalgam fillings, and charged five dollars. The patient thought it was too much, and said she only wanted to pay two dollars and a half. She gave me two dollars and a half, and I said to her: "I would like to have you go to another dentist; you do not value my work." She said she did not want to do that, but I will not work for that patient again. That is the second case I ever had of that kind.

From my standpoint I think Dr. Dawbarn is right. I am getting old, and I have not the same principles I had twenty-five years ago. I have not made and laid by the amount of money that Dr. Jarvie and Dr. Perry have. Perhaps if I did I would feel the same as they do.

I believe the whole salvation of the dentist in the future is in the societies. The more societies we have, and the more dentists we have in the societies, the better off we will be. The societies are always a post-graduate course in dentistry. If the best members of the profession are in the societies, it all has its influence on the clientèle. Our young men spend a great deal of time and money in college, in study, and in going before the Boards, and they should be paid a larger sum of money, whether it is by the day or the hour, than the laborer, for they have spent more time in the preparation of their professional education.

In the United States last year 4,560 dentists graduated from colleges, and out of that number there will not be more than 2,000 practicing dentistry, because they fall by the wayside and go into something else. They are not capable. Those who are capable among them should be paid for their services.



There has been some light given to me to-night by Dr. Stockton. He said it was the handsome man who could charge larger fees than the man of plain

presence. That might account for my not being able to charge large fees, and consequently I feel I am almost incompetent to talk upon this subject at all. I tried a number of years ago to follow out Dr. Luckey's suggestion mentioned in his letter, to charge everybody alike. I did that for a time, but I had a way of deducting from the bill a certain percentage for a teacher, or for this person, or the other person, so that when they compared bills they would not say I charged more for one than another. I do not make deductions now any more, because I feel that those for whom I would have deducted should go to someone else. My time is pretty well filled with those who can pay, and I regularly charge my fees and expect to get them, although sometimes I do not.

There is another thing we must think about, and that is the physical strain, or the mental strain upon people, when we talk about doing excellent work. I believe I charge more to some people when I do the poorest work, for the simple reason that I cannot do good work in their mouths, and the strain upon me is so great that I feel I ought to get more.

I consider that this question of fees is one of the most difficult that confronts any young man after obtaining his diploma and deciding on a location.

It is a question of treating your patients fairly, and being fair to yourself. It is not always the question of a high fee or the question of time. You must be guided by what the results will be to the patient. If you spend five minutes, or two hours or ten days, you must be guided by the work. For the young man just admitted, I think it will hardly do to charge large fees. He wants to have a family practice, and he begins with the children of the family. Take a young man with four or five children. If the dentist charges a large fee, the chances are the children's teeth will be neglected; but if the fee is moderate, the parents will bring back the children, and as the children grow up they will cling to him and bring their children, and he will have a successful practice. You must consider the resources of the party you are dealing with. I do not mean you should charge a big fee for one and a small one for another. I think it is a good thing to have a fair maximum fee, and if you had patients whom you thought could not afford to pay it, you might take less, and it would be in the nature of charity out of your pocket.

I want to call attention to charging a fee for any services rendered. If we make examinations and give consultations, we should charge for it. Anyone who comes into our office is supposed to be able to pay for it. If we

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make an examination or advise the patient in regard to the course he should pursue, we should make a charge for the same. That rule should be established for old as well as young practitioners.

Dr. hanning.

Dr. banning.

Perry and Dr. Jarvie have ethical patients, and they can afford to be very liberal and never talk of fees; but I think personally the dentist who has not the business instinct will be a failure, and he will be sorry when he gets old.

The public from which we draw our patients are not as a rule ethical, and they will take something for nothing every time. The advertising quack catches those people who are looking for that, and meets them on their own ground; and it is a blessing for us that he keeps those people out of our hands.

If you have not nerve enough to charge a fee, they will not respect you and you will lose about fifty per cent. of your bills. It is nice enough to talk about the ethical part. Let us be ethical, but let us respect ourselves. It took me ten years to find that out. It is all very pretty to talk about the flowers, but let us remember the thorns underneath. Let us be practical from the beginning.

At this time of the night I do not intend to inflict any long remarks upon you. There have been so many interesting points brought out that I should like to talk as long as one or two of the other gentlemen have, but I will have mercy!

As to the dentist charging according to time, I can readily recognize in dentistry rather more than in some of the other specialties that time must be a chief factor. In connection with major surgery it is hardly a factor at all. Some of us know the story attributed to the famous Dr. Agnew, who charged \$10,000 for an operation on the eyes that took only five seconds. When asked if it was not a large amount to charge for so short an operation, he said, "Yes, but it cost me a bucketful of eyes to learn how to do it successfully."

The paper was not intended to have anything to do with philanthropy; it was intended as a business paper. I am as fond of doing good to the poor as others, in spite of my reading a paper like this. When the paper was criticised by my friend Dr. Jarvie, when he said he did not quite like the tone of it, it forces me to say I devote four half days every week to charity operations, charging nothing at all; and I do not think that is very exceptional among our professors of surgery. I love to do the kindly thing, but I do not do that exclusively from kindly feeling, either. It



makes me the better surgeon. After a man has operated five hundred times for appendicitis, he is a better and a safer man than if he has only operated one hundred times; but I wish just as Dr. Jarvie does that we did not have to think of the business end of it at all, and that we could ignore our families and think only of the glory and enthusiasm of our profession, and forget our pockets.

The Chinese system would be a lovely one, where they charge, as I am told, as long as the patient keeps well; when he becomes ill, the income stops at once. That would not apply so well to dentistry, however.

Ithink perhaps what I am about to say is a little cynical—but my most grateful patients are the ones who pay the largest bills. A certain wealthy patient once paid me a bill of \$2,500 for saving his upper extremity from septic infection. With tears in his eyes he shook both my hands, and said he would never forget me and should always be grateful. Shortly after that, I did that same operation for a man in one of the hospitals I visit, and when he was ready to be discharged, as I walked through there one day, he said, "Well, good-bye, Doc. I will never cease to be grateful to you." I said to him, "By the way, what is my name?" He got red in the face—he had that amount of shame—and then said, "Really, I had not thought to inquire." All that time there was a card hanging to his cot with his name as patient, and mine as operator, and his gratitude was so deep that he did not even look to see my name. If he had paid a good round fee he would have remembered me!

I will just wind up by telling you another instance in my practice. Some years ago I did a certain operation for a Jewish family. It has been my experience that among our best and most honorable patients are the Jewish people. They have not "Jewed me down" at all. I had to do a skin grafting operation upon the face of the mother of the family. The skin of the old lady did not live; she had too little vitality. I took some grafts from my own arm (to my wife's indignation-she saw the scars about six weeks afterwards), and those grafts lived and took beautifully, and there was finally nothing in the way of a scar to be seen on the old lady's face. The family was delighted, and very grateful to me. Then came the question of the bill. I did not like to send bill for "so many fractions of Dr. Dawbarn," and I did a reckless thing—as some might think, in the case of a Jewish family—I sent a blank bill, saying that whatever they thought was right for their mother's operation, I thought would be right, too. I got a check for \$1,000 from that family of moderate means, and also a letter which I value more than I can say. In it they said, "If the amount sent is too small—or too large—we will never forgive ourselves, either way."



So it should be with us; we should so make our bills that if we charge too much or too little we should never forgive ourselves

I am afraid I was very badly misunderstood in what I said. I know Dr. Dawbarn does an immense amount of work for the poor, without any charge at all. It has been my privilege to send cases to him, and he has operated for them beautifully. It was a privilege, because it was helping very worthy poor people. He told us that he is conducting his fee system on such a strict basis. He has convicted himself out of his own mouth. He tells us he sent a blank bill to a patient's family and asked them to fill in the amount themselves. That shows the character of the man. We have not a more liberal-minded, a more liberal-spirited surgeon in New York than Dr. Dawbarn!

Dr. Babcock. Before Dr. Dawbarn leaves us, I would like to request a vote of thanks to him for his very able paper, and for the many pregnant thoughts it contained. It has brought out a very broad and illuminating discussion.

Motion unanimously carried.

Cwenty-Fifth Annual Banquet of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey.

February 20th, 1905.

President Stockton called the meeting to order.

The Secretary presented a communication from Dr. G. Carlton Brown stating that he had received injuries which rendered it impossible to continue the practice of dentistry, and tendering his resignation.

On motion of Dr. Sanger the resignation of Dr. Brown was received with regret and his name placed on the roll of honorary members.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, the result being as follows: President, T. Star Dunning, Paterson, N. J.

Vice-president, Joseph S. Vinson, Newark, N. J.

Secretary, H. Parker Marshall, Newark, N. J.

Treasurer, Charles A. Meeker, Newark, N. J.

Executive Committee—Drs. Smith, Gould, Rood, Gregory and Hahne.

The Society then adjourned to meet with its guests around the banquet table. The President acted as toastmaster, and made the following address;



Gentlemen, I greet and welcome the members and the guests of this society who are here this evening to celebrate our twenty-fifth anniversary—our silver wedding.

In this presence and on this occasion, when I am about to retire from the presidency, I cannot help saying that the success of this society is very largely due to the work of one man who has given his time, his attention, his energy, and almost everything that he has to make it a success. There has never been an occasion here or elsewhere when the C. D. A. has not been the first thing in his mind, and he has made it the grand success that it is today. I refer to Charles A. Meeker. (Loud and continued applause.) Some have sometimes said that Meeker ran or wanted to run this society; but let me say to you that during this administration he has never made even a suggestion unless I have first asked him to do so. I feel it is just that I should say this, because I have heard the remark made that Dr. Meeker runs the society. Far from it, he has simply done and done well—better than anybody else would do it—what he has been asked to do. (Applause.)

Another thing I want to say to the President of the State Society. This association feeds your society and makes it the great success that it is, second to none in the country.

I can hardly realize that a year has passed since I became your president. A short time ago a member of Congress, and I think it was our own congressman, inquired of the speaker as to how much time he had in which to complete his remarks; he said, "Mr. Speaker, how does time stand," and the quick-witted speaker replied, "Time does not stand, time flies." And so it seems to me it was only yesterday, almost, when I assumed the duties of president of this society. During the year nineteen new members have joined we have had many excellent papers, the first by Dr. Watkins, of New York, showing the difference between healthy blood and blood affected by tuberculosis. That was one of the most successful meetings the society ever had; every member of the local board was present and there was a very large degree of interest manifested in the discussion. Next we held the banner meeting of this society, in October, when over 200 dentists were present. That is a record for a local society.

The next paper presented was read by Dr. Smith of Philadelphia, the subject being, "The Use and Abuse of Arsenic." You will remember, gentlemen, how interesting that discussion was. Then came a paper by my good friend, Dr. Hart, who showed us how to use that great saver of teeth, the best of all materials we have today, gold foil, and we meet tonight at the closing meeting of the year, when I am to say, "good-bye"



to you as president and I am proud as I look around these tables and find so many gathered to see the last of me as president!

It has been a very pleasant year to me, although the latter part has been a little strenuous. First I had to speak at the president's dinner; then I was called to Camden where I had the privilege of responding for the C. D. A.; then to Princeton, the University town of our State, where I was again called upon and I began to feel very much like the little girl who asked her mother if she could not say a shorter prayer than the Lord's prayer, in the morning; her mother asked her what prayer she would like to make, and she replied, "Oh, one like old Mammy makes," "What is that?" inquired her mother, 'Well, what old Mammy says in the morning is, 'Oh, Lord, have I got to get up again,'" said the child (Laughter). That is about the way I have felt, gentlemen, and I am glad the time is come when I won't have to say the old Mammy's prayer.

I said to you in the beginning of my incumbency that I had no friends to reward, no enemies to punish; I tried to live up to that principle and I think I have. I said, furthermore, that I desired, above all other things, to make this a young men's society. That I have tried in every possible way to carry out. But all of you young men have not done your full duty in that respect; I have opened the way for you and it has been your own fault if you have not availed yourself of the opportunity. We, the older men, do not want to usurp the offices or to usurp anything that belongs to you, and the older men of this society are willing and anxious that you shall come to the front and we will stand behind your backs. (Applause). A younger man has gone into office tonight as your president for the coming year and I have no doubt the older men will stand by him as loyally as they have stood by me during the past year.

As I go out of the presidential chair let me say to you that I shall be fully repaid and honored for all that I may have done if in your hearts, in your minds and in your whole being you are able to say honestly and conscientiously "Stockton is, after all, a jolly good fellow." (Loud applause.) The members rose and sang "For He is a Jolly Good Fellow."

Now, gentlemen, I am about to experience one of the greatest pleasures I ever had. I visited the gentleman who is next to respond, and after I had presented my plea to him to come and make a speech here tonight, he said, "Stockton, how can I refuse such a plea as that?" I never knew I was such an eloquent man before. I knew it took a great deal to move Dr. Perry and bring him to New Jersey, and when he complimented me in that way, I felt very grateful. The doctor and I have been friends for a great many years, and I have always found him one of the most courteous and gentle of men; and you all know that he is one of the best dentists in the world. (Loud applause.)



With the personal and professional career of Dr. Perry in mind I cannot help saying it is one of the greatest pleasures not only of my administration but of my whole life, to have the privilege and opportunity of introducing to you Dr. Safford Goodwin Perry of New York.

"Forgiveness and Fraternity the Watchwords of Peace and happine:s."

Mr. President and fellow diners: Charity begins

Safford Goodwin Perry, at home; if forgiveness only began at home, possibly I might forgive myself for being found here in this capacity—possibly I might forgive Dr. Stockton for asking me to come, and I only pray that he will forgive himself for having done so!

I have queried quite a little since this invitation came to me, asking myself why it was that I should be expected to respond to such a toast and the seriousness of it has overwhelmed me.

Gentlemen, if I were a clergyman I could ask no better toast to respond to. I could refer to the experience of mankind for two thousand years; I could quote texts from the New Testament and from the Old in proof of the beauty of forgiveness; I might even be tempted to refer to the words of the Master in His supremest moment when He said "I forgive them." I might go five hundred years further back than Christianity, and refer to Confucius whose tenets were perhaps a system of ethics rather than a system of religion and yet having in common this idea. which is the corner stone of Christianity, of forgiveness. The tenets of Confucius have been referred to as a three-legged stool, charity, honesty, sincerity; and a three-legged stool which sits steadily upon all the irregularities of human nature. I might refer to Buddhism, a religion which controls four hundred millions-one-third of the people of the world, which also, in common with Christianity and the tenets of Confucius. makes central and important the idea of charity. Eastern scholars and students of comparative religion will tell you that the distinguishing feature after all, of Buddhism is, first of all, charity, which means, of course, forgiveness. But the Buddhists idea of a future life is that of Nirvana, which means peace and quiet, and carries with it the idea of charity. I might refer you to the religion founded by Mahommed which is also a tripod and puts charity first, which again means forgiveness and which brings peace.

I might speak to you of Shintoism, the faith of Japan, which is distinguished by hero worship, or family worship, and puts charity first of all, and people who have traveled in Japan will tell you that one of the distinguishing features of the nation is gentleness and charity, and happiness amongst the people.

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Changing the point of view and laying aside all religious considerations and looking at life as we find it, I might refer to the world as it has arisen from barbarism to the present conditions. We know perfectly well that a barbarian is a man who thinks of himself and the man highest in civilization is he who thinks of his neighbor, and that which distinguishes the modern man more than all else is a regard for his neighbor, and that regard brings with it, always, charity, and charity brings with it forgiveness as a natural sequence. If you attempt to trace the rise of the race from the lowest form to the present time, you will find it has been a continuous struggle for the readjustment by which men will have confidence and faith in each other, by which they will have trust in each other. You will find that the affairs of the world could not go on for a moment if it were not for faith and trust in each other, and when men trust each other, then will they be ready to be charitable, and to forgive and never, never, until that moment.

Gentlemen, does it pay to be other than charitable, does it pay to be other than forgiving? Think of what this modern life of ours would be if we were continually in a turmoil and ferment. Take it home to every one of yourselves and think for a moment what it would mean if you were at war with your neighbors, with your friends. It is not possible to imagine a condition that would be worse than to have the uncomfortable feeling which must come to every one who has not a sense of charity and gentleness and forgiveness in his nature.

Gentlemen, there is really not much more to be said on the subject, it is all so self-evident.

The other day I received a valentine (Laughter). I don't know what man sent it to me. (A voice, "Oh, Oh.") I don't know what woman sent it to me, it might have been my washerwoman, it might have been my cook, she is always so good to me I could almost be her beau! Whoever it was the valentine read like this, and it sums it all up:

"If in this shadow land of life thou hast Found one true heart to love thee, hold it fast, Love it again, give all to keep it thine, For love, like nothing in the world, can last."

Love is the highest attribute the human soul has yet reached. It might almost be said the universe was created in order to finally evolve the beautiful quality we call love, that quality which Dr. Atkinson used to call the top blue blossom of the ages. Shedding the impedimenta of barbarism, man has slowly freed himself until, in this modern day of civilization he stands erect in the sight of God, who is his Father, loving his neighbor as himself, and in doing this he has found the secret of eternal happiness.



There is one great privilege in this life, the very greatest of all—the privilege of loving one's friends; and there is one great achievement—the willingness to forgive one's enemies. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Stockton. Dr. Stockton. heart the golden words of our friend and we will all be benefited by the eloquence which we have heard tonight. Our next toast is "The Summer Recreations of a Dentist in the Adirondacks," Dr. S. C. G. Watkins of Montclair.

I remember my first and only visit to the Adirondacks some few years ago with this gentleman. They have what they call a "carry" in going from one lake to another and carrying a boat with them, sometimes on the back of a guide and sometimes in a wagon. On one occasion I remember we were traveling in a wagon and passing through the woods and at places along the trail logs had fallen and been buried for years and years in the muck and in driving over them the wagon wheels would be up to the hub in mud; during one of these exquisite experiences Dr. Watkins with his great and beautiful imagination turned to me and said, "Stockton isn't it perfectly grand." (Laughter.)

"The Summer Recreations of a Dentist in the Adirondacks."

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: In this large Dr. S. G. G. Watkins. audience I hardly know what to do or what to say. When a thunderbolt falls from a cloudless sky, when a cyclone speeds through a peaceful valley, when our good ship crashes into an iceberg in the dead of the night, when an anarchist bomb explodes at our feet, we experience some such a sensation as came over me when I read those words of our treasurer, "Be prepared to respond to a toast on February 20th." And yet we live through such events and after the first shock we go on with the ordinary everyday occupations, and look upon the unusual occurrences only as a dream that is passed.

The summer recreations of a dentist in the Adirondacks! I well remember my first trip to the Adirondacks. I was favored with the company of your toastmaster. We went up to Blue Mountain Lake for a few days, and while I was climbing Blue Mountain Stockton was in the hotel amusing himself with the ladies. We then engaged a guide to row a boat which is one of the kind that is balanced to a hair. We actually had to sit with our hair parted exactly in the middle in order to keep from tipping over, and as we passed through the different lakes Stockton read love stories for my entertainment.

In passing over one of the carries in a heavy lumber wagon after a severe rain storm when the road through the woods was cut in gutters hub deep, I would that you could have seen my friend Stockton—pale as

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death, hanging on to the rack with both hands, teeth clinched, eyes bulging out of his head, thinking that if he were only spared to get through with that trip the Adirondacks would never see him more. I enjoyed every moment of the time. The magnificence of those trees was something beyond my poor powers of description. When we reached terra firma once more, I turned towards the great and magnificent primeval forest looking in through those trees, standing just as they had stood for hundreds of years, and to the great Stockton I remarked, "Isn't it perfectly grand." Gentlemen to my dying day I will never forget the look of disgust which spread over his face at that moment. He turned from me without a word and I have never been able to get him into the Adirondacks since.

My second trip into the Adirondacks was one year later. Four of us went together. We reached Northville in a terrific rain storm. Rube, the stage driver, was there, but no groceries. Then we were in a dilemma. Where, oh, where were the groceries. However, we decided to take our chances hoping that our groceries would find their destination. went aboard the stage, four of us-three galoots on the back seat and one gentleman with the driver on the front seat—I was on the front seat. On we traveled; they have a way up there of traveling until the middle of the afternoon when they stop for dinner. We went on through Northville, Hope Mills, Upper Hope, Lower Hope, Hope, Hope Centre, Hope on, Hope ever, with nothing but hope to sustain us from 6:30 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. One of the party is a raving maniac, another is desperate, and the other is calm, but it is the calmness of despair. I chew the folds of Rube's rubber coat and hope on. At three o'clock we are there. After dinner we drove on again. Twelve miles over the mountains to Speculator, during which time Rube entertained us by telling us how he taught the young lady to spell Pesieco.

We finally reached Sturges's Hotel and Dave was there with his taffy whiskers and hair parted in the middle, and the groceries were there and the grand fire in the sitting-room was there and old Mahalia's supper was there, and how we enjoyed it!

The next morning we drove to Pesieco, taking quite a party, including three ladies and after the usual tramping through mud and over rocks for two miles or more, we struck a good place to fish, and succeeded in catching—I have forgotten whether it was seventy trout in eight minutes or eight trout in seventy minutes, but that is a mere detail.

About that time a shower came up and the rain came down. It was so solid that we could not tell where the rain ended and the stream began, or vice versa, so that for quite a distance I walked through water ten feet deep with a young lady under each arm thinking I was on the road. We



concluded to return to the grove and started on a dead run for two miles. When we reached shelter the storm cleared and the sun came out.

The next morning we started for the woods but John, one of our guides, was very much in the condition of the clubman who answered an At two o'clock in the morning he was sitting in the advertisement. Athletic Club in New York, full as a goat, and reading over the advertisements; he came across one for a gentleman of refinement and education as a traveling companion for Prof. Johnson, and stating that Prof. Johnson could be found at 576 Madison avenue. The clubman at once called a cab and went out and says, "Cabby, drive me to Prof. Johnson's, 576 Madison avenue." The cabby said all right and drove him to 576 Madison avenue; when they arrived there the clubman says, "Cabby, are you sure this is 576?" "Yes, sir," says the cabman, so he got out and went and rang the bell two or three times and finally Professor Johnson appeared at the window in his night clothes and inquired, "Who is there?" "I am Misher Jones of the Athletic Club, are you Professher Johnson?" "Yes, I am Professor Johnson; what do you want at this unearthly hour of the night?" "I was jus' sittin' in the Athletic Club reading the paper and I shaw you wanted a gen'man of refin'ment and ed'kashun and I jus' thought I would ride aroun' and tell you I could not accep."

After spending some time digging worms we secured a wagon with the intention of driving seven miles and then walking the other eight over the mountains, but after going about a mile our wagon broke down. The front wheels were steering in one direction for the embankment and the horses trying to climb the mountains on the other side. We concluded that walking was better, so we walked. That fifteen miles' walk—those of you who have never taken it can form no idea of the delights and pleasures to be gotten out of it, making one mile every thirty-two minutes. It is better to walk—it builds you right up. We walked past the fish hatchery, past Whiskey Brook, on, six miles to Jessop River. There we took a short rest and walked again through Wilcox Clearing over Miami Creek on to Sled Harbor, and there we found John and Jim and Burr with the baggage. A short rest for lunch and then we walked some more. told us it was three miles from the turn in the road to Cedar Lake. Well, they ought to know, they live there, but gentlemen, I am ready to make an affidavit that it is seventeen miles if it is one foot. We walked on; my left leg became an unknown quantity. I could see it, I knew it must be there, but as far as feeling goes it might just as well have been at home.

At last the lake! A short row, a short walk and we were there—tired out no doubt, hungry certainly, but oh, boys, that hut in the woods, those sparkling lakes, that Adirondack air with dragons' blood and balm

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in it! I can hear the crackling camp fire and the bacon crisping in the pan and coffee boiling out of the nozzle of the pot. Talk of bliss—that is bliss indeed.

During the night a fearful storm arose. We could hear-the thunder coming low in the distance, and rolling louder as it came over the lake, crashing in deafening sounds over the camp and reverberating and echoing from the mountain sides. We had thought it was a terrible storm—we found later on that it was only one of the party snoring.

In tramping through the woods we met a guide on his way to Speculator with a basket of trout to sell. We asked him what he expected to get for them. He said five cents per pound. We told him that if he would send them down to New York he would get fifty cents a pound for them. He remarked that if he had the Cedar Lakes in Hell he would be able to get a dollar a gallon for them.

The next day we started on a fishing excursion to Mud Creek and reached that stream of dubious name after a hard scramble through the woods. Bruised shins and torn clothing is the sure fate of him who goes to Mud Creek. The forest is so dense that it is not safe to venture any distance outside the camp without our guides, as one could easily become completely lost within two hundred feet of the trail. Consequently we always took our guides with us and did not take any chances. We were very much in the position of the man who was away from home when he received a telegram saying that his mother-in-law was dead and asking, "Shall we embalm, cremate or bury." He answered by telegraph, "Embalm, cremate and bury; take no chances."

We had a good day of fishing, the different members of the party having more or less good luck. One of the party caught thirty trout in fifteen minutes; another while wading down stream and casting flies, in the act of casting and raising the fly from behind, brought three fish up at one time. (An irreverent sceptic here whistled softly.)

In imagination we can go with the next speaker to the delights of the tropics, and I take great pleasure in calling on our good friend Dr. Sanger, who is always ready and able to respond.

"Delights of the Cropics."

R. M. Sanger, D.D.S. Mr. President and Gentlemen. We have all listened with a great deal of pleasure to the delights of the Adirondacks, but the Adirondacks are in a cold country and it was my privilege to go south this



winter, down to Porto Rico, and if you will bear with me I will take you on that trip.

Sailing away from the bleak cold town and the things the town calls pleasures, sailing away out into the blue and beautiful ocean, southward from New York, found us after a day or two in a bright and balmy atmosphere where heavy clothing is put away, white ducks are brought out, windows and doors thrown wide open and we find ourselves in the summerland—and what a sight it is. Those of you who have been in midocean and seen the sunsets, can appreciate one of the sights that greeted our eyes-the snowy clouds, pursuing one another like a flock of sheep, the setting sun casting its glow over all; the pearl, the gold and the amber, filling one's mind with thoughts of peace and joy and comfort, making one forget the cares, troubles and anxieties of business, banishing all thoughts of work, of grumbling patients and every other annoyance, and carrying one over into a new land, the realm of rest and peace and happiness. Such is a trip by ship to the tropics. Sailing on, watching the morning sun lighting up the clouds day after day, we hear the voice of the lookout crying "Ship ho!" "Where away?" "On the port quarter," and we all looked because it seemed as though we were alone in a vast open and unoccupied space and a sense of companionship arises when they see there are others like ourselves sailing on the swelling deep. Another morning comes and finds us all early on deck, while in the distance we see, rising out of the ocean like a dim blue haze on the horizon, the first - sign of land. It carries us onward, on to the haven of our thoughts, the desire of our hearts and soon we are in sight of old Morro Castle and how our hearts rejoice as we see "Old Glory," waving above it.

I tell you when away from home there is nothing brightens one up like a sight of dear Old Glory!

It is a beautiful land we find, the land of Indian dreams, the Pearl of the Antilles; in the background are wooded mountains rising 5,000 feet above the sea, in the foreground the beauty of the waving tropical verdure, the whole scene one of extreme beauty.

On landing, however, and mingling with the population one is forcibly reminded of how true it is that sometimes "Every prospect pleases and only man is vile," for we find a condition of semi-civilization, people living in primitive style and little children seven or eight years of age running around without a stitch of clothing on; men working for thirty or forty cents a day and living well.

Driving over the mountains we find the scenery entrancing—the palm trees, the orange trees and fruit growing wild, where one feels that

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God in His bounty has opened His storehouses of treasure to all mankind. Where one has but to stretch forth his hand and to help himself.

While driving across the mountain I became very thirsty and desired some oranges and, not knowing the language sought to make my wants known and six beautiful oranges were brought to me, fine, beautiful, luscious fruit, for which I was charged the immense sum of three cents.

Dr. Jarvie said to me some years ago that in order to appreciate a vacation it should be taken in the winter when one is busy, and I have found out what that means and I can recommend to every one of you the running away from home and work and going down into the southland among the majestic palms, that beautiful rolling country, and all that makes life worth living.

Let me suggest to you this little couplet:

"If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrow that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting, and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills.
There is a quiet spirit in those woods
That dwells where'er the gentle south wind blows,
Where underneath the white thorn in the glade
The wild flowers bloom, or kissing the soft air,
The leaves above their sunny palms outspread,
With what a tender and impassioned voice
It fills the nice and delicate ear of Thought."

It lifts you up, it makes you a new man, it gives you new thoughts and above and beyond all that it makes you glad after you have been in a land like that, to come back to this good old America, this land of the free and the home of the brave, this land where we have the privileges that those of you who have never seen what it is to live in a land under Spanish rule can scarcely appreciate. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Stockton. There is no subject nearer or dearer to our hearts than that of the State Society. The one thing that appeals to us above everything almost is our desire to have our State Society continue in the future the grand success that it has been in the past, and I am very glad indeed to call upon Dr. Chase to tell us about that Society.



"The Glories of Our State and Society."

Mr. President and Fellow Diners—It affords me
W. G. Chase, D.D.S. great pleasure to be with you tonight as your guest,
and yet I feel I have a privilege here among you
greater than that of a guest, the privilege of being a former member of
this Society, and now occupying the position of an honorary member.

I stand here tonight looking at the shield of New Jersey, with liberty and prosperity emblazoned thereon. If we go back to the time when New Jersey was first settled, about 1610, and we find that about 1670 the first foundry that was established in the United States was situated in New Jersey, and we find that almost from the outest New Jersey was prosperous. New Jersey sent her commerce, the produce of her agriculture, not only to other States but to other climes; she has always held her place in the front ranks, not only as one of the colonies, but as one of the States. She furnished her quota during the wars with the French and Indians, and far more than her quota to the Revolutionary War; in fact, there was no State but one in which the scene of the Revolution was set which suffered so much from the ravages of the war as the State of New Jersey. And, gentlemen, every son of New Jersey, every adopted son of New Jersey, everyone living in the State of New Jersey, can point with pride to the rank New Jersey has taken in these, the great United States, the greatest Republic in the world, and the only one that is bound to live until the end of time. Then we have our Stocktons, and you gentlemen are honored by having had a descendant of that famous family as President during the past year; we have our Witherspoon, our Patersons, and many others; but, genetlemen, I cannot in my weak way possibly do justice to the position New Jersey has occupied in the affairs of these United States.

But as to our State Society—can you show me, gentlemen, any society in these United States, or in the world, that begins to compare in every respect with the New Jersey State Dental Society? (Applause.) Men from other countries and from other States deem it an honor to appear before that Society and read their papers. Men who have anything new, who want to air some pet hobby that is worth airing—and if it is not worth airing they do not bring it to the New Jersey Society—bring it here. That is one of the reasons why the members of the New Jersey Society have been called the Hornets. A great many things that have made for the benefit of the profession at large have had their origin in New Jersey. New Jersey is not slow; New Jersey has been reviled by our neighbors on each side of us, or, perhaps, not exactly reviled, but made fun of; still, when they want a good man to occupy a chair in one of their colleges, they simply come to New Jersey and get him. (Applause.)

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Dr. Stockton.

Dr. Watkins, I have not envied Dr. Sanger nor Dr. Chase, but I do envy the next speaker, and I would like to respond to his toast above all others on the programme; but the gentleman who is to respond to it is the greatest lover of the ladies that we have, and I take great pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Gregory.

"Our Women Patients."

Frank G. Gregory, D.D.S.

Mr. Toastmaster, Fellow Members and Guests of the Central Dental Association—The circumstances attending the invitation to respond to a toast on this occasion have been forcibly impressed on my

mind. I recall sitting with friends, at a table, spread with tempting food, adorned with snowy linen, sparkling with glass and silver; while soft tinted lights penetrated the room, filled with the sweet music of stringed instruments, accompanying the gentle splash of falling water in the fountain behind us, and the subdued conversation all about us.

With the vanity of most men when asked to respond to a toast, I accepted, caring little what the toast might be, and rashly said "any old thing" would serve for a subject. Imagine my surprise and chagrin at receiving word through the mail that my toast would deal with the ladies.

From my earliest youth my greatest misfortune has been my timidity and bashfulness in the presence of the gentle sex. I can assure you it has been a great handicap to me in my professional work, and for a number of years it was necessary for me to refuse such appointments for extended sittings, invariably sending these ladies to my older friends in dental practice, especially if the patient was between seventeen to twenty-five years old, and attractive.

The quotation following the toast reminds me of the admonition imparted by one of our beloved charter members, on an occasion when a woman patient of his came to me during his enforced absence from town; confiding the fact to my brother dentist, I received this injunction: "Now, Gregory, these people have always paid me generous fees, and I want you to sustain my reputation." After rendering a statement for my services and receiving a check with the figures perforated in three places, and with the amount written in red ink across the face of the check, delivered by a member of the family without comment, I felt sure my brother's reputation had been sustained.

Our women patients: Have you ever watched the development of the young practitioner, and noticed the falling off of college mannerisms and laboratory indifference? In what way do you account for the genteel



manner and gracious bearing of the man who has been following the profession of dentistry for ten years and upwards, if it is not an evolution wrought by coming in contact with the ladies who enter our offices and unwittingly bring out from their hidden recesses the nobler traits of manliness, inspiring us to develop the very best there is in us?

Look around this festive board and find reflected in the countenances of these men their debt to womankind. Through our women patients we impart most effectively instruction to the growing youth, and are supported in our efforts to have prophylactic habits formed in the early lives of these children, feeling confident the coming generation will be much benefited by the faithful co-operation of these guardians of the dental health and comfort of the boys and girls. No longer will parents raise their hands and voices in amazement when told the posterior teeth erupted during the sixth year are vitally necessary to a proper denture.

A peculiarity of members of the dental profession seems to be their inability to battle with life unaided by the woman who so unselfishly labors for her husband's success. There are a few men able to withstand the daily arguments of woman's ability and right to bestow upon him the needful benediction, but the dentist is soon convinced of the futility of such a course.

"So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled
And still her magic is the same."

"A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream,
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream."

-S. A. Brooke,

What a wonderful art dentistry is in prolonging the charms of womankind and how jealous we should be to give her the benefit.

How much genuine appreciation is shown when the esthetic operation is successfully performed in the highly prized teeth of our women patients; adequate compensation in itself for the eye strain and tortured back.

Our much admired Dr. Ottolengui has given to the calling of dentistry a coloring hitherto unacknowledged; by the skilful treatment of his very young girl patients, they become his "little sweethearts." This is more serious than would at first appear, because it demonstrates in a manner the great confidence an operator so much desires his patient to possess, leaving him free to work out the highest possible results in dental

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restoration. With an attitude varying as the child grows older, this relation can be maintained, taking the sting from the task for the patient, and making it possible for you and me to finish a busy day's work with an eagerness for the morrow's dawn, that we may go on with a work we delight in.

This suggests the thought, a dentist should cultivate the art of pleasing. It makes a man agreeable if from a benevolent motive he does things from a delight he takes in merely doing them. No greater honor comes to a man in any occupation than is merited by candor and affability, accompanied by skill and perseverance.

Taking a permissible advantage of our women patients, we would pay humble tribute to man's peer, with her varying moods and charms, acknowledging our indebtedness to the winsome smile and loving greeting, the loyalty and devotion, the realization of life's best and noblest aspirations.

"Man was made when nature was but an apprentice; but woman, when she was a skilful mistress of her art."—Cupid's Whirligig.

Dr. Stockton.

I have great pleasure in introducing to you, gentlemen, one that I have always loved ever since he first came into our society, and who has done a very considerable work for dentistry throughout the State of New Jersey, for I look upon a position on the examining board as one of the most important places that can be held in this State, and no one has filled that place better than the one I am about to introduce to you,, Dr. Truex, of Freehold, N. J.

"The State Dental Board and What It has Accomplished and What It future."

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am almost overwhelmed by the introduction of our President, and I am obliged to confess that inasmuch as I have responded several times to toasts similar to that of Dr. Gregory's that I would rather have handled his subject.

If my memory serves me correctly, it has been the custom of the Central Dental Association, at its annual meetings, to include in its list of toasts, one upon a subject relating to, or closely allied with, the New Jersey State Society. In the opinion of our dinner committee, this evidently seems eminently proper and correct (as there are two upon this list), and but for the fact that it falls to my lot to respond to one of these I might agree. Our State Board, I approve, and believe at least this toast



is not out of place here. For I have frequently referred to the Central Dental Association as the working body of the New Jersey State Dental Society, or the hive in which the busy Jersey hornet works.

"Our State Board and what it has done."

You are all quite familiar with the "Asheville Resolution." have little to say upon this subject except to tell you what has been accomplished under its provisions. Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee and Utah have an interchange of license with New Jersey; Vermont, California and Nevada, have the agreement under advisement, and others have signified a desire so to do, but at present can not on account of existing laws; and Washington, D. C., has the resolution incorporated in its law. In the several States, among the various State boards, where the matter of reciprocity is being discussed, considerable credit is given New Jersey for its position in this matter, and great credit is due Dr. Stockton, of the New Jersey State Board, who formulated the resolution, and introduced it before the National Association of Dental Examiners at Asheville, where it was adopted, and to Dr. Meeker, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the resolution. I believe that the adoption of this resolution by the National Association of Dental Examiners and its exceptance by the various States mentioned, may be likened to the source of a river, possibly insignificant at first, but widened and broadened by its tributaries. the other States that will adopt it, this mighty river in majestic silence will roll on its waters until it is laid to rest in the vast abyss of universal adoption by all of the States.

Another matter of interest that your board has just recently accomplished is the effecting of an interchange of license between New York and New Jersey.

This has not been easy to accomplish, owing to the fact that for some time the New Jersey Board was not disposed to accept an interchange except upon what was called an equal basis, but I believe that in granting this interchange, New York has made every reasonable concession, and all that could be done in justice to the student of the State of New York, whose preliminary education is equal to the standard required by that State. In addition to the above, it appears not to be generally known in New Jersey that New York has incorporated in its law what is called "The six-year exemption clause," which provides that any dental practitioner, in good and regular standing, in other States, who has been in continuous practice for six years or more, may upon application and payment of the license fee, come before the New York Board and upon proving conclusively that he is competent to practice dentistry, may receive a license.

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As to what your board intends doing in the future. Speaking for the board, I may say it will continue to report to the State Attorney's office all cases of irregular practice coming to its notice, and to assist in every possible way the carrying of these cases to a successful issue; to assist the legislative committee in having such amendments made to our present law, as shall raise the standard of the preliminary educational requirements to an equality with New York and to that required for admission to all recognized dental colleges, and to effect such minor changes in the law as exemption from jury duty for the Doctor of Dental Surgery and the regulation of the annual registration.

I am very much afraid the young men of this society have not taken as much interest as I had hoped they would; a great many of them have gone home while I think they should have stayed to hear the young man who is going to respond to the next toast. I have much pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Harlan.

"The Young Man's Influence in the Central Dental Association."

Mr. President and Gentlemen—This is a sub- **E. W. Harlan, D.D.S.** ject on which opinion is divided. Some will say that the young man has no influence in this Association. There are others who consider that he has quite some influence. Now I can only treat this subject as I see it, and if you will indulge me for three minutes, I will endeavor to say all I have to say in that time.

The young man comes to the meetings of this Association to learn all he can, and to be helped in solving the difficult problems presented to him in his daily practice. This fact induces the older men to teach and talk on subjects which are perfectly familiar to them, with the idea of giving the young man the benefit of their experience. In this way they will talk of things which, to them, and to men of the same age and experience in our profession, seem very simple; but if such proves to be the case, there is the young man who may be benefited by such talk, and they feel that they are repaid for their efforts.

I cannot pass this opportunity of paying my compliments to our President, who has conducted the affairs of this Association for the past year so admirably. He said at the commencement of his term that this was to be a young man's administration, and his efforts have been unceasing to make it so. At our April meeting he pointed out the opportunities the young men have and enjoined us to embrace them. But the young



men are inclined to be a little backward. They say, "let the older men discuss the papers."

Now, gentlemen, I want to say that if we are not willing to try and take active part in the meetings of this Association and learn how to do so while we have the competent men we have to teach and help us, we will be at a loss to know what to do when they are taken from us, and we find ourselves not the young men we are today and are entirely unfitted for our work in this Association.

Why shouldn't we push ourselves ahead? Are we afraid that our efforts will be laughed at? And what if they are? Everyone has to make a beginning. All make mistakes. By our mistakes we learn. These men who are our teachers were in the position at one time which we occupy. They will not laugh at our efforts, but will prove the truth of the old proverb, "Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults and help us to mend them."

Now, instead of confining myself to my toast, "The Young Man's Influence in the Central Dental Association," I have done as some of the older men have done at some of our previous annual dinners, and have taken the liberty to stretch the toast to include the negative side of the question and what it should be.

I hope that this appeal to the young men of this Association will be heeded, and that my efforts will have some small part in inducing the young man to make his influence felt more in this Association than it is today.

Doctor Harlan, I thank you very much for the part you have taken, and I wish the young men had stayed here to hear you.

My duties are almost over. The only thing that remains for me to do is to thank you all for the courtesy and kindness you have shown me during the past year, and I relinquish the duties of the office with pleasure to Doctor Dunning, of Paterson, who will now assume the duties of President of the Society.

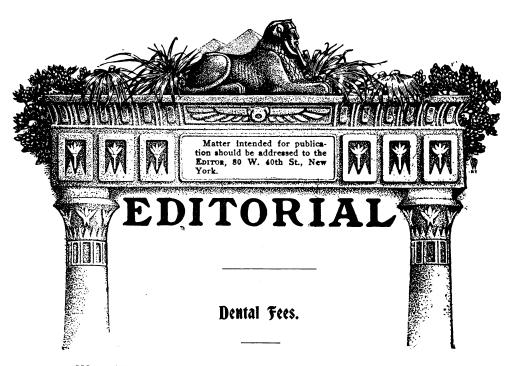
President-Elect
Dunning.

Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to receive this gavel. I esteem it a great honor to occupy the chair of the President.

I hope we will work in harmony. I will do all in my power to bring that about, and I believe you will do your part.

On motion, adjourned.

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We publish in this issue a timely appeal for higher dental fees, from the pen of Dr. Ledyard Smith, which should be carefully considered by all of our readers. Dr. Dawbarn's paper and the discussions by prominent members of the Second District Dental Society, also furnish food for reflection. It is unquestionably true, that dental services are illy repaid. Where lies the fault? With the dentists themselves. In this world every man's services are paid for, at the value which he himself sets upon them; rarely indeed is the estimate higher. Among the dentists there seems to be an almost inherent dread of overcharging. Bills are made smaller than they should be for fear that the patient may be Why not discount the amount after the patient makes complaint rather than before? If this were done, thousands of dollars more annually would reach the bank accounts of dentists. A few stories heard, "around the table, after meetings," will perhaps be of interest.

One gentleman related that on one occasion he

Dentist's Experience. had been working for a new patient, and at the last sitting was asked for his account. The ledger was



consulted, and the bill rendered, the amount being thirty-five dollars. The patient smiled and handed the dentist a check already made out to his order for fifty dollars, and the dentist was obliged to "make change."

In another instance a new patient asked for an estimate for a full upper and under set on gold, and the fee named was two hundred dollars, upon which there ensued the following colloquy:

"Will that give me the best teeth you can make?"

"I'll do the very best possible for you," said the dentist, fearing he had charged too much; whereupon the patient shocked him by saying:

"I'll gladly give three hundred, if that would insure me better work."

Another dentist was asked for an immediate bill by a man for whom he had done some bridge work, a man known to be wealthy. He hesitated whether to charge two hundred dollars or two hundred and fifty dollars, finally concluding to "sleep on it," and send the bill on the next day. Luckily for him he was too busy to send it out before noon, for about that hour the rich man's valet arrived with a note which read:

"Dear Doctor: As I do not find your bill in my morning mail, I venture to send you the inclosed check on account. If there is more due you kindly forward bill for same to my agents. I wish also to assure you of my profound gratitude for the excellent service rendered."

The check "on account," was for five hundred dollars.

Another man told how in his earlier days, while acting as an assistant with a practitioner who was one of the few who did appreciate the value of his own service, he was asked one day by the older man to appraise certain work which they had jointly rendered to a wealthy client. The younger man, not wishing to fix the fee too low, suggested six hundred dollars. The older man turned to his secretary and said, "Make out the bill as I dictate:

"To services by Dr. Young, \$600.

"To services by Dr. Old, \$600."

The bill was paid without comment, and the family sent to the office for further services.

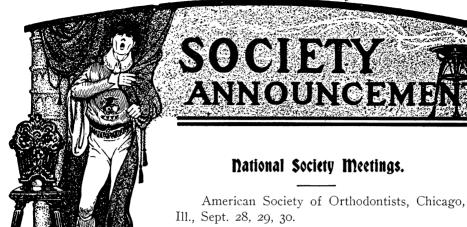
The February meeting of the Second District Dental Society attracted a number of prominent orthodontists from various States. Several of these met in the office of a New York dentist, who showed them the models of a case upon which he was about to begin work. He asked



their views as to the methods to be pursued, and also as to the proper fee for the service if success were achieved. They were told that the family is wealthy. The estimates for the fee ranged from \$75 to \$150. The work was finished in six weeks, and the New York man collected \$500, at the same time receiving a letter of thanks and congratulation upon the success attained.

These incidents could be multiplied almost endlessly, if one could only know exactly what the patients' expectations are when they receive bills from dentists. That they are less, in proportion to the service rendered than those of lawyers, surgeons, and other medical specialists, there is no doubt. Yet from the patient's standpoint why should he pay ten dollars to a dentist who sends him a bill for three? Why indeed!





Lewis & Clark Dental Congress, Portland, Ore., July 17-20.

National Dental Association, Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.

National Association of Dental Examiners, Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.
National Association of Dental Faculties, Buffalo, N. Y., July 27.
Northeastern Dental Association, Rutland, Vt., Oct. 18-19.

State Society Meetings.

Alabama Dental Association, Gadsden, May 9-12.
Delaware State Dental Society, June 7.
Florida State Dental Society, Sea Breeze Beach, May 31.
Illinois State Dental Society, Moline, May 9, 10, 11.
Indiana State Dental Association, Indianapolis, July 27-29.
Iowa State Dental Society, Des Moines, May 2, 3, 4.
Kansas State Dental Association, Topeka, May 18-20.
Kentucky Dental Association, Lexington, May 15, 16.
Maine Dental Society, Portland, July 18, 19, 20.
Massachusetts Dental Association, Minneapolis, June 1, 2, 3.
Missouri State Dental Association, St. Louis, May 24-26.
Montana State Dental Society, February 23, 24, 1906.
Nebraska State Dental Society, Lincoln, May 16, 17, 18.
New Jersey State Dental Society, Asbury Park, July 19, 20, 21.



New York State Dental Society, Albany, May 12, 13. Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Philadelphia, June 27, 28, 29. South Dakota State Dental Society, Mitchell, June. Texas State Dental Association, Austin, May 18, 19, 20. Vermont State Dental Society, Brattleboro, May 15, 1906. Wisconsin State Dental Society, Oshkosh, July 18, 19, 20.

National Dental Association.

'Ninth annual session to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., July 25th to 28th, inclusive.

The Hotel Iroquois has been selected, by the Local Committee of arrangements, as headquarters, where all general sessions of the Association and of the sections will be held. The clinics will be held at the rooms of the Dental Department, University of Buffalo.

Rates at the Hotel Iroquois are single room per day, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50; rooms for two persons \$3 and \$4; single rooms with bath \$3 and \$3.50; rooms with bath for two persons \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$7.50; all rooms on the European plan.

The usual railroad rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, certificate plan, has been arranged for by the Executive Committee.

All pay full fare going, taking the proper certificate therefor from the ticket agent, which when proper *viséd* at the meeting, entitles the holder to return for one-third the regular rate.

Tickets going may be purchased from July 20th to 26th, and are good returning to and including Aug. 2d.

Both the general officers and those of the sections have been working hard to provide an interesting and instructive programme and a large attendance is expected.

92 State street, Chicago, Ill.

A. H. PECK, Rec. Sec'v.

National Dental Association Clinic.

The National Dental Association will meet at Buffalo, New York, commencing July 25th. It is the desire of the President and Chairman of the Clinic Section to hold the best clinic in the history of the Society. The clinics will be held Wednesday and Thursday, July 26th and 27th, in the Buffalo Dental College where there is every facility for making practical operations, as well as ample room for all those wishing to give table clinics. Forty dental operations will be made each day, and there is



room for holding three hundred table clinics. Those interested can apply to

- Dr. S. W. Bowles, 1315 New York avenue, Washington, Chairman for District of Columbia, Delaware and New Jersey.
- Dr. E. C. Blasdell, I Pleasant street, Portsmouth, N. H., Chairman for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.
- Dr. F. W. Gethro, 31 Washington street, Chicago, Chairman for Illinois and Wisconsin.
- Dr. L. L. Barber, Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio; Chairman for Ohio and Indiana.
- Dr. S. Eschelman, 421 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., or Dr. R. Murray, 715 Elmwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., Chairmen for New York and Ontario, Canada.
- Dr. M. F. Finley, 1928 1st street, Washington, D. C., Chairman for District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.
- Dr. T. P. Hinman, 22 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Chairman for Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas.
- Dr. H. B. McFadden, 3505 Hamilton street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chairman for Pennsylvania.
- Dr. G. E. Savage, 518 Main street, Worcester, Mass., Chairman for Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- Dr. S. H. Voyles, 3201 Washington avene, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman for Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Nebraska.

Those having new instruments, appliances, etc., are cordially invited to display them. Communicate with your State Chairman or with

E. K. WEDELSTAEDT, Sec'y Clinic Section.

204 New York Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The National Association of Dental Examiners.

The next annual meeting will be held at the Hotel Iroquois, Buffalo, N. Y., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, July 24, 1905.

Notice is given early to enable members to make summer arrangements in accordance with date mentioned. It is hoped to make this meeting the largest and best ever held.

With the advanced work accomplished in St. Louis in 1904, the various committees then appointed, the universal interest displayed by the profession in reciprocity and the general work of the boards, it is but just that each State Board should make every effort to send large delegations.



Arrangements have been made with the Hotel Iroquois (the largest and most complete in Buffalo) as follows: single rooms, per day, \$1.50, \$2, and \$3; double rooms, \$3 and \$4; rooms with bath, \$3 and \$3.50. European plan.

No arrangements have been made as yet for reduced rates for members from the West and South; this is in the hands of the committee appointed by the National Dental Association and will be published when made.

Reduced excursion rates have been made for members from the East with the Delaware and Lackawanna R. R. and fast *de luxe* trains will leave New York from the foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets for Buffalo at 10 a. m., 6:10 p. m., 8:45 p. m., and 2 a. m.

Secure your hotel rooms at once; and it is earnestly requested that secretaries of the State Boards will at once communicate with the National secretary and mail names and addresses of all changes so that circulars can be sent to every member.

Secretary of National Association of Dental Examiners, Charles A. Meeker, D.D.S.

29 Fulton Street, Newark, N. J.

National Association of Dental Faculties.

The annual meeting of the N. A. D. F. will be held at Buffalo, commencing at 2 p. m. on Thursday, July 27, 1905. The Executive Committee will meet at 10 a. m., same day. Special business to come before the N. A. D. F. is the consideration of the proposed revision of the constitution and by-laws.

J. B. Tileston, Chairman Ex. Committee. John I. Hart, Sec'y.

"F. D. I." International Dental Federation.

The next annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Federation Dentaire Internationale will convene in Hanover, Germany, August 7, 1905, immediately following the annual meeting of the Central-Verein Deutscher Zahnarzte. Announcement of the programme for the meeting and projected work for the federation during the present period will shortly be made through the dental journals and through the official bulletin of the federation.

EDWARD C. KIRK, Secretary-General.



New York State Dental Society.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Dental Society of the State of New York will be held at Albany, N. Y., Friday and Saturday, May 12 and 13, convening at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the first day, in Assembly Hall, at the Hotel Ten-Eyck, where the Committee of Arrangements have made special rates for all attending the convention.

In addition to the papers and reports, a large number of clinics will be given by some of the ablest members of the profession, altogether making this a most interesting and instructive meeting, one which no dentist in this State can afford to miss.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the profession, and it is hoped that every member may be in his place at the beginning of the opening session.

Special railroad rates have been secured for this meeting. Ask for a special certificate when you purchase your ticket. Without it you cannot have the benefit of the reduced rates on the return trip.

The Committee of Arrangements are planning for an exhibit of old and curious dental instruments, odd and abnormal models, etc., old books, pictures, instruments, etc. All members are requested to bring to the meeting anything antique or interesting to the profession, or same may be forwarded to Dr. J. L. Appleton, Albany.

There will be a large exhibit of dental supplies. For information regarding exhibits address Dr. J. L. Appleton, 89 Columbia street, Albany, N. Y.

PROGRAM.

In addition to the regular reports of the standing and special committees, the officers and business committee present the following list of essayists for the thirty-seventh annual meeting. Subjects will be announced in the regular notice.

President's Address, William Jarvie, M.D.S.

Correspondent's Report, Ellison Hillyer, D.D.S.

Report of Committee on Practice, A. L. Swift, D.D.S.

Report of Committee on Scientific Research, F. W. Low, D.D.S.

Paper, "A Field for Women in Dental Practice," by Edwin T. Darby, D.D.S., Philadelphia.

Paper, "The Chemistry of Pulp Decomposition with Reference to the Discoloration of the Teeth, Including a Rational Treatment for the Correction of the Putrescent Condition," by J. P. Buckley, D.D.S., Chicago.

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Paper, "Ethics," by A. H. Peck, D.D.S., Chicago.

Paper, "Some Observations upon the Dental Contents of a Mastaid Cryst" (illustrated with lantern slides), by I. N. Broomell, D.D.S., Philadelphia.

Paper, "Retention of Porcelain Corners," by R. Ottolengui, M.D.S., New York.

Paper, "Our Society: A Study and Appeal," by C. W. Stainton, M.D.S., D.D.S., Buffalo.

Clinics.

- Dr. E. Carlton Palmer, Philadelphia, Pa., "Continuous Gum Work Using the Hyzer Llewellyn Oil Furnace for Baking."
- Dr. F. A. Coney, East Stroudsburg, Pa., "Porcelain Block Carving and Filling."
- Dr. W. B. Dills, Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Carving of the Different High Fusing Bodies in Crown Work."
 - Dr. E. Parmely Brown, "All Porcelain Bridge Work."
- G. W. Cochran, Erie, Pa., "Old and New Way of Constructing Porcelain Shell Crowns."
- Dr. E. B. Spaulding, Detroit, Mich., "Reproducing the Entire Natural Enamel with Porcelain."
- Dr. W. C. Middaugh, Easton, Pa., "Jenkin's Prostheic Porcelain as Applied to Pivot Teeth."
 - Dr. C. W. LaSalle, Rochester, N. Y., "A New Porcelain Crown."
 - Dr. J. F. Adams, Toronto, Can., "Ground Porcelain Inlays."
 - Dr. G. N. Wasser, Cleveland, Ohio, "Porcelain Inlay."
- Dr. R. H. Hofheinz, Rochester, N. Y., "Gold Inlays Set With Gutta Percha."
 - Dr. C. F. Bunbury, Rochester, N. Y., "Gold Inlays, from Plate Gold."
 - Dr. R. M. Sanger, East Orange, N. J., "Half Collar Crown."
- Dr. F. W. Peeso, Philadelphia, Pa, "Removable Bridges and Abutments."
- Dr. H. H. Tompkins, Utica, N. Y., "Replaceable Dummy Tooth," Brewster.
- Dr. C. C. Bachman, Waterloo, N. Y., "Removable Facings for Bridge Work Using Vulcanite or Plain Teeth."

Sinclair Tousey, M.D., New York City, X-Ray Demonstration.

Morris S. Schamberg, M.D., S.M.D., Philadelphia, Pa., Illustrating by Specimens, Photographs and Radiographs, "The Detailed Technique for the Various Operations for the Amputation of Roots."

Dr. Rolof B. Stanley, New York City, "Orthodontia, Models of Cases of Malocclusion, with Results after Treatment."



- V. H. Jackson, M.D., New York City, "Jackson System of Regulating."
- Dr. F. Messuschmidt, Rochester, N. Y., "Construction of Jackson Regulating Appliances."
 - Dr. J. H. Beebee, Rochester, N. Y., "Making Darby Tin."
- Dr. E. T. Darby, Philadelphia, Pa., "Fillings from Shavings of Freshly Cut Darby Tin."
- Dr. J. J. F. McLoughlin, North Adams, Mass., "Rowan's Extra Pliable Gold Rolls, and Rolled Gold for Contour Work."
- Dr. S. G. Perry, "The Use of the Combined Separator and Matrix and the Hand Matrix 'Perry.'"
- Dr. E. B. Lodge, Cleveland, Ohio, "Tin and Gold Fillings in Distoocclusal Cavities with the Aid of the Lodge Band Matrix and Matrix Pluggers."
- Dr. A. J. McDonagh, Toronto, Can., "Instrumentation in Pyorrhea; Using the Mells Prophylactic Instruments."
- Dr. C. F. C. Mehling, New York City, "Antiseptic Instrument Handles and Bracket Table Attachments."
- W. H. Leak, D.D.S., Watertown, N. Y., "Amobilis, an Antiseptic and Mummifying Paste."
- Dr. H. S. Miller, Rochester, N. Y., "Method of Packing and Investing Plate for Vulcanite."
 - Dr. F. C. Bush, New York City, "Some Practical Hints."
- Dr. Washington Dailey, New York City, "New Forms of Intermaxillary elastics to assist in correcting Malocclusion of the Teeth."
- Dr. H. R. Abbott, London, Ont., Can., "Quick Method of Making Contour Gold Inlay."
- Dr. H. Franz, Chicago, Ill., "A Method of Constructing Crowns and Caps in Cases of Abnormal Altrition of the Natural Teeth."
- Dr. C. J. Grieves, Baltimore, Md., "Anterior Bridge Dummy Support Cervicaly Cavity Preparation for Porcelain Fillings With Reference to Incisal Edges."
 - Dr. F. E. Roach, Chicago, Ill., "A New Fusible Filling Material."
 - Dr. Jos. Head, Philadelphia, Pa., "Formation of Matrices."
 - Dr. J. H. Beebee, Rochester, N. Y., "Paper vs. Napkins."
- G. W. Cochran, D.D.S., Erie, Pa., "The Surgical Treatment of Chronic Alveolar Abscess."

WILLIAM JARVIE, M.D.S., Pres.

WILLIAM C. DEANE. Sec'y.

616 Madison avenue, New York.



New Jersey State Dental Society.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society will be held in the auditorium, Asbury Park, N. J., commencing July 19th, and continuing until July 22nd. Headquarters at Hotel Columbia, rates per one person in a room \$3.50, two persons in room \$3. Meeting commencing promptly at 10 a. m. on the 19th. The various committees have been successful in securing eminent practitioners for papers of present interest. Some fifty clinicians in the most modern, up-to-date dentistry and the space in the large auditorium almost entirely filled with all the newest appliances to practice dentistry.

Friday evening will be devoted to the social side with a smoker including a collation and entertainment to the guests, exhibitors and members.

Cut out now the week of July 17th, and meet with us. Seven hundred and fifty-six dentists registered last July; make it a thousand this year.

Newark, N. J.

CHARLES A. MEEKER, Sec'y.

Cexas State Dental Association.

The Texas State Dental Association will meet in the city of Austin, May 18, 19 and 20, 1905. All ethical members of the profession are invited to meet with us.

Dallas, Tex.

Bush Jones, Sec'y

Uermont State Dental Society.

At the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Vermont State Dental Society held at Rutland, March 15-17th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Geo. F. Barber, Brattleboro; first vice-president, Dr. Geo. O. Mitchell, St. Albans; second vice-president, Dr. C. H. Kent, Barre; secretary, Dr. Thomas Mound, Rutland; corresponding secretary, Dr. Grace L. Bosworth, Rutland; treasurer, Dr. W. H. Munsell, Wells River; executive committee, Dr. Harry F. Hamilton, Newport; Dr. Charles F. Meacham, Bellows Falls; Dr. A. Z. Cutler, Bennington. State Prosecutor, Dr. J. A. Robinson, Morrisville.

The next meeting will be held in Brattleboro, the third Wednesday in May, 1906.

Rutland, Vt.

Thomas Mound, Sec'y.



Eastern Indiana Dental Association.

The Eastern Indiana Dental Association will hold its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Greenfield, Ind., May 3-4, 1905. A splendid programme of papers and clinics is being prepared

G. E. Stevenson, Sec'y.

Cebanon Valley Dental Association.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Lebanon Valley Dental Association will be held at Pottstown, Pa., May 16 and 17, 1905. Meetings, clinics and exhibits to be held in the auditorium, a commodious and well lighted hall, excellent opportunity for exhibits. For space write the chairman of the Executive Committee.

C. R. Scholl.

Reading, Pa.

Florida State Dental Society.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Florida State Dental Society will be held at Sea Breeze Beach, May 31, 1905.

ETHEL R. BRUSH, Cor. Sec'y.

Illinois State Dental Society.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society will be held at Moline, May 9, 10 and 11, 1905.

Chicago, Ill.

DR. ELGIN MAWHINNEY, Sec'y.

Iowa State Dental Society.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Iowa State Dental Society will be held at Des Moines, May 2, 3 and 4. A programme of clinics and papers of exceptional interest is well under preparation and we hope for an unusually good attendance. A cordial invitation is extended to the general profession to attend this meeting and by attendance and participation in discussions, help to make it the best meeting in the history of the society.

Toledo, Ia.

C. W. BRUNER, Sec'y.



Kentucky State Dental Association.

The annual meeting of the Kentucky State Dental Association will convene at Lexington, May 15th, 1905. We anticipate a most pleasant as well as a profitable meeting and a cordial invitation is extended to the profession.

Masonic Bldg., Louisville, K.

W. M. RANDALL, Sec'y.

Minnesota State Dental Association.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota State Dental Association will be held in Minneapolis, June 1, 2, and 3, 1905.

Lake City, Minn.

Dr. Geo. S. Todd, Sec'y.

Missouri State Dental Association.

The Missouri State Dental Association will meet in the City of St. Louis on May 24, 25, 26, 1905.

An excellent programme of papers and clinics is being prepared and all ethical members of the profession are cordially invited to attend.

SAM T. BASSETT, Cor.-Sec'y.

Montana State Dental Society.

The Montana State Dental Society met in Butte, February 20th and 21st, and the meeting was very successful. This being the second annual meeting, it was a matter of query as to the future success of the Society.

We have fifty-one members now, and have good expectations of making it one hundred by next meeting February 23rd, and 24th, 'o6. Dr. Prothero, of the Northwestern University of Chicago, was with us, and gave us very beneficial clinics, both chair and table in porcelain. The main point achieved, was the correction of some of the clauses in the State Dental Law, and after this year, we have every reason to believe the Legislature will revise it so that only graduates of reputable dental colleges will be eligible for examination before the State Board of Examiners.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. T. M. Hampton; first vice-president, Dr. D. J. Waite; second vice-president, Dr. D. J. McDonald; secretary, Dr. A. D. Galbraith; treasurer, Dr. W. A. Allen.

Fraternally yours,

A. D. Gailbraith, Sec'y.



Nebraska State Dental Society.

The Nebraska State Dental Society will hold its next annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 16, 17, 18, 1905.

The profession is cordially invited to attend.

The Lindell Hotel will be the headquarters for all visiting dentists. Do not fail to get a receipt from your local R. R. agent for the fare to Lincoln, as this is the only means by which you can secure the return rate.

York, Nebr.

H. R. HATFIELD, Cor. Sec'y.

Kansas State Dental Association.

The thirty-fourth annual session of the Kansas State Dental Association will be held in Topeka, May 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1905. Special attention is being given to the clinical programme. A cordial invitation is extended to the profession. Headquarters at Copeland Hotel.

Ottawa, Kansas.

F. O. Hetrick, Sec'y.

Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners will meet in Topeka, Kansas, May 15, 16 and 17, for the purpose of examining applicants who desire a license to practice dentistry in this State.

The examination will be both practical and theoretical. Applicants should notify the secretary of their intention to take the examination not later than May 1, and must be present at 9 o'clock of the morning of Monday, May 15, with instruments and materials, ready for all practical work. For further particulars address

M. I. Hults, D.D.S., Sec'y.

Hutchinson, Kansas.

Alabama Dental Association.

The next annual meeting of the Alabama Dental Association will be held in Gadsden, Ala., on May 9th to 12th, 1905. It is earnestly hoped and confidently expected that we will have a large attendance and the most successful meeting in the history of the association.

Birmingham, Ala.

L. A. CRUMLY, D.D.S., Sec'y.



Arkansas Board of Dental Examiners.

The meeting of the Arkansas State Board of Dental Examiners will be held May 22-23, 1905, in Texarkanna, Ark. Those having applied for examination will report to the secretary Monday morning, May 22, 1905, with rubber dam, gold, plastic filling material, and instruments to demonstrate their skill in operative dentistry. Anyone who wishes may bring his own patients. As far as possible, patients will be furnished. The Board reserves the right to select the cavity to be filled. The examination will cover all branches of the dental profession. No temporary certificates issued to any one. Examination fee \$5. For further information write

A. T. McMillin, Sec'y

Little Rock, Ark.

Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners will meet for examination of candidates at Louisville, on the 6th of June, 1905, at Gaulbert Building, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. Candidates will be examined in following subjects: Anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pathology, histology, operative dentistry, oral surgery, chemistry, metallurgy and prosthetic dentistry.

A general average of 75 per cent is required. Candidates must come prepared with instruments (except engine) and material (gold) to fill at least one tooth; also a metal case of not less than four teeth (bridge or plate) invested, and ready to solder before the Board. Candidates will be required to certify that all work on metal case was done by them.

Application for examination must be made on blanks furnished by secretary, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$20.

Candidates must be graduates of reputable dental colleges.

Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners.

C. R. Shacklette, Sec'y.

628 4th avenue, Louisville.

Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners will meet for examination of candidates for certificates on May 15th and 16th, 1905 at the dental department of the Baltimore Medical College, North Howard street, Baltimore, at 9 a. m. Application blanks and all information will be furnished by the secretary.

F. F. Drew, D.D.S., Sec'y.

701 N. Howard street, Baltimore, Md.



Michigan State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Michigan State Board of Dental Examiners will hold their next examination at Ann Arbor, May 16, 1905, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Detroit, Mich.

DR. C. H. OAKMAN, Sec'y.

Oklahoma Board of Dental Examiners.

There will be a meeting of the Oklahoma Board of Dental Examiners held at Oklahoma City, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 16th and 17th, 1905, for the purpose of examining candidates for license, and such other business as may properly come before it.

The last Legislature passed a new dental law that requires all applicants (whether graduates or not) to take the examination, and takes effect June 1st, 1905. So this will be the last opportunity for applicants on diploma to receive registration without examination. The fee under the new law is \$25.

Guthrie, Okla.

A. C. HIXON, Sec'y.

Cexas State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Texas State Board of Dental Examiners will meet in Austin, Texas, May 15, 1905, for the purpose of examining all applicants. Examination will be both theoretical and practical. Applicants must furnish their instruments and materials and patients for any demonstration called for by the board.

Hillsboro, Texas.

DR. C. C. WEAVER, Sec'y.

Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners.

The next meeting of the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners for examination of candidates for license to practice dentistry in Wisconsin will be held in Milwaukee, June 26, 1905, at the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 4th street and Reservoir avenue.

Application must be made to the secretary fifteen days before examination. The candidate must be a graduate of a reputable dental college, or have been engaged in the reputable practice of dentistry consecutively for four years, or an apprentice to a dentist engaged in the reputable practice of dentistry, for five years.

For further particulars apply to 1218 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

I. J. WRIGHT, Sec'y.



Philadelphia Dental College, Class of 1895.

The tenth anniversary of the class of 1895 of the Philadelphia Dental College will be celebrated by a reunion at the college, June 1st at 10 a.m. Banquet at 8 p. m.

T. D. Casto, S.L.C.

907-909 Professional Building.

Philadelphia Dental College, Class of 1895.

The Class of 1895 of the Philadelphia Dental College will hold a meeting in the Logue Building, 1305 Arch street, Monday evening, May 15th, at 7 o'clock, to make further arrangements for their reunion, June I, in conjunction with the college.

Part of the college will be reserved for the class to receive demonstrations from noted dentists. A banquet will follow in the evening; each plate not to exceed three dollars.

The committee request those who can attend to send word at once. Those who cannot attend to send a letter, so that it can be read before the class.

Committee—R. J. Fitzsimmons, 408 Market street, Chester, Pa.; M. B. Crisman, West Chester, Pa.; Thomas Parker, 808 South 3rd street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore D. Casto, 907-909 Professional Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; D. G. Snyder, 31 South High street, West Chester, Pa.; Geo. A. Magee, 2823 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. H. Hand, 640 North 12th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. A. Summers, 723 South 22d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Dental College Alumni Society.

Alumni day of the Philadelphia Dental College Alumni Society will take place June 1, 1905, at the College Building, 18th and Buttonwood streets. An interesting programme has been arranged for this day. The morning session will be devoted to clinics to be given by many well known men of the profession. At the afternoon session Dr. Noel, of Nashville, Tenn., will present a paper for which an interesting and full discussion will be arranged. At the banquet several prominent speakers will be heard. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

S. Blair Luckie, Pres. of Alumni Society.

Chester, Pa.